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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

CATTO'S THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.

MONGINI BROS., BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7923	G. L. Langborne,	27th June
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7902	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5294	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers usually there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are impesative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,353	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Meccezi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,239	Guignes	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	7,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Nowroji Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

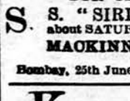
FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 30th June.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,590	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 940; 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.
ISCHIA	6,090	D. Maganzini,	17th Aug, 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	25th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS AND AT

MONGINI BROS.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.
THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, of the packages, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th June, 1903.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department No. 2748-A, dated the 16th May 1903, embodied in Government of Bombay's Resolution No. 67, dated 27th idem, Marine Department, to raise a Loan of 4 1-2 lakhs, INVITE TENDERS for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 only.

Under the powers vested in them by Section 69 A of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 as amended by Act. II of 1902 the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves and set apart the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 from the above Loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the Interest Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on Application.
20 " on Allotment.
25 " on 17th October, 1903.
25 " on 17th January, 1904.
25 " on 31st March, 1904.

Interest will be calculated on the First Instalment from date of Allotment and on subsequent Instalments from date of Payment of such Instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before Allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The Deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1903, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a Sealed Cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their Instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's Receipt for the amount so paid with their Tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 12th June, 1903.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs. annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose for Rupees and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the

I require the amount in Debentures of Rupees each.

Signature,
Address.
Dated

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE

OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

UNDER instructions of the Liquidator of the above Company and by and with the consent of the Mortgagee in possession, the very VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, admeasuring 50,642 square yards or thereabouts, at Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay, together with the Cotton Mill (31,680 Mule and 13,912 Ring Spindles), Engine House, Tenements and Buildings standing thereon, as also the Boilers, Steam Engines, Fixed and Moveable Machinery, Mill Gear, Millwright's Work, Fixtures, Tools, Implements, Utensils, and things on the Mill Premises (save and except the Stock of Coal) WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at a date to be fixed hereafter, probably in the third week of July next.

Full particulars of the Property and Conditions of the Sale will be available shortly. For permission to view the Property apply to Messrs. GREAVES COTTON & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Duly Constituted Attorney of the Liquidator.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 433 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.

(1.) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2.) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED., a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 333 691 and 693, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone Demello and partly by the Batty Ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narrayan Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhunji Doongaria Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cappawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1903.

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HOUSE AGENTS,
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WE have a complete LIST of BUNGALOWS, FLATS, OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS TO LET, and will be glad to give every facility to Ladies and Gentlemen requiring our services.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 3-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion ....As. 3 per line
Second do .... " 2½
Third do .... " 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished, substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome drawing room suit upholstered in rich tapestry, hall cabinets, iron and brass single and double bedstead, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-band tables, easy chairs, chest of drawers, rich majolica flower vases and table ornaments, whatnot table and hanging lamps, one handsome bay-arab horse, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness, child's pony, sets of single harness, saddle, &c., the property of Captain B. B. DAUNT, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, household furniture and miscellaneous goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome grey arab, 14-1½, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, fast and quiet.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome Kathiawari dunmare 13-3, 4 years, goes well in saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1903.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell the above right at 3 p. m., on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, at the office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or of the Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE DE LISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1903, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Bai Dhunbaijee and J. D. Ghandhy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vithuldas Khetsey and Padamsey Vithuldas, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd July, 1901, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road, Byculla, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-six and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by a private passage: half of which belongs to the premises hereby granted and the other half to Muljee Canjee, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Jairam Sewjee, on or towards the south by a public passage or water drain, and on or towards the west by the property of Joshi Gopal Atmaram, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Vithuldas Khetsey or his tenants, and which land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 261 and 265 and new No 1372, old Survey Nos 1333, 3/2383, new Survey No. 13157 and by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward Nos. 7188, 7189, 7190, Street Nos 61 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandy, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shamji Building, corner of Clare and Shepherd Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood house-hold furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. JONES, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lal Bungalow, Separi Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Morarji Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, cooking stove, English ice box, Singer's foot sewing machine, Milner's iron safe on stand. Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of JAMES LAWTON Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m, the valuable household furniture and effects of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood round and writing tables, side-board, whatnot teapoys, iron and wooden cots, arm and easy chairs, cabinets, hat and book stands chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, icebox, glassware, dinner and dessert services, lamps, books, China matting, gentleman's bicycle by W. H. Thorns, old D. B. C. F. gun and sundries.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining, camp, writing, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, easy and light chairs, bentwood chairs, teapoys cupboards, almyrs, iron cots, Austrian safe on stand.

1 New large iron cooking stove "Mercador" with chimney and hot water tank etc., complete by Thomas & Co., London.
6 dozen fountain pens.
2 cases English white printing papers, thick note papers and inks of different colours.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Aleppo,
S. H. and Co.—3170, 1-113—113 bundles steel channels (tyres for rubber Wheels.)

By order of the Administrator-General—
1 S. B. Winchester repeating rifle in canvas case, with cartridges and one revolver, belonging to the estate of the late E. P. Close, Esq.
1 S. B. Winchester repeating rifle with implements, and 1 S. H. rifle by Army & Navy Co-Operative Society, belonging to the estate of the late C. H. T. Leaman, Esq.

AT 2 P. M.

Five second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished strong-built shigram.
1 double-seated front brougham.
1 second-hand victoria,
1 second-hand vis a vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery &c., belonging to the Dholpure state viz:—

Gold bracelets, gem-set watch bracelets, diamond and pearl bracelet, a pair of handsome ruby and pearl bracelets, enamel snake bracelets, gold spring bracelets, a pair of superb jewelled spring bracelet, one opal and diamond heart pendant, a magnificent diamond necklace, a pair of opal and diamond links agate gem-set scent bottle, gold gem-set cigarette case, pearl set chain and miniature watch, gem-set puff boxes, scent bottles and silver gilt frames, gem-set enamel purse with watch, memo tablet and pencil, pearl, diamond and enamel agate jewelled cigarette case, and match box, chousset one hand mirror set with gems, gold belt, also cigar cases, match boxes, card cases, buttons, studs and links, writing set, photo frames, fruit knives, bangles, brooches, earrings, &c., too numerous to mention in detail.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

A large quantity of Cotton Red S B Aniline Dyes in casks splendid colour, cheap price, first class opportunity for Dyers to secure supplies at moderate rates.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. at their Rooms in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1903, at 2 p. m., on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor.

Up-country buyers in Delhi, Amritsar, Hubli, Bijapur, Solapur, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Madras, Calcutta, Peshawar, Multan, Lahore, Jeypore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Marwar, Beswada, &c., are recommended to send their orders soon.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAJI PALLA STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and subject to the conditions of sale then to be read, sell by Public Auction, unless previously sold by private contract, on the premises, under the power of sale in the mortgage contained, the following properties, namely:—

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1903, at 4 p.m.

All that the right, title and interest of the mortgagor and of the mortgagees in

LOT 1.

All that piece of Fazendari land, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, situate without the Fort walls and within the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and situated on the north side of Bhaji Palla Street, which said messuage is now or was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 in the enumeration of the houses subject to the payment of ground rent to the Fazendar of the ground, and which said premises contain by admeasurement in length about 78 feet and in breadth about 20 feet, little more or less to the edge of the compound, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house now or late of Mucoondji Gogerji Taylor, on or towards the west by the house now or late of Vishwanath Damodhur Silver, on or towards the north by the land now or late of Manecji Caseeba Taylor, and on or towards the south by public road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1903, at 4 p. m.

LOT 2

All that piece or parcel of ground on which the new Elphinstone Theatre has been erected and is now standing, situate on the south side of Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict formerly of the Fort and now of Bombay, being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold new salt batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Sha Moolchand Nensey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 feet in breadth and 140 feet in length or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the south and east sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Pacowalla, and on or towards the north by the Falkland Road aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Somjee Parpia or his tenants.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., at their office, 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 24.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£91 1/4	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 1/4	— 1/16
3 months hence	24	— 1/16
Spot in New York	52 5/8	— 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	— 1
Berlin	20·39 3/4	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 5/8	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	do
6 do	2 7/8 pr ct	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 3/8 pr ct	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	2 pr ct	+ 1/2

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 1-4. June-July, quiet.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed Bold 40 1-8. June-July. Sellers. Tone quiet.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 5,60 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 34,80,000 do. Bombay.
" 1,20,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 41,60,000, at 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 55 p.c.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 6,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 2,40,000 do. Bombay.

Rs. 8,40,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 55.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 55,80,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 1,20,000 at 1s. 4 1 32d.
Extra allotments on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·96 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 600. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed unsettled.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·69	6·66	6·55	5·55
+ 7	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·55	5·38	5·31	5·33
+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 5
	Feb.-Mar.		
	5·32		
	+ 4		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales,
Do. last year	2,800 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do. do. Continent	...
Mid-Uplands	13·25 + 35
Futures, month of July	13·00 + 16
Do. do. December	9·93 unchanged

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	12·10 + 20
Do. do. December	9·81 + 1
Tone at close	Barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 24th June, 1903:—

Cotton	6,752 bales.
Wheat	10,773 cwts.
Linseed	5,793 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	10,819 "
Gingellyseed	533 "
Poppyseed	1,745 "
Groundnuts	28 "
Castorseed	315 "
Rice	2,255 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	4,194 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	171 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 98-13
1st Settlement 98-13
Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	13th June	3 per	cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	25th June	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	18th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	21st April	7	do

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	15	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	1	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed.—Tone			
Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 27	0
Club No. 1	" 28	8
Hard Red	" 24	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.	Bales.
Estimated sales	4,000
Imports	1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6.72	6 70	6·59	5 99	
+3	+4	+4	+4	
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·59	5 42	5·38	5·37	5·36
+4	×4	+4	+4	+4

The local Market is steady but the enquiry both from Exporters and Mills is on a smaller scale. New crop rates close at Rs. 233 for good Broach and Rs. 180 1 2 for fully good Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	182	171	164	23th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	192	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	191	189	...	do
Belati M. G	201	192	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	183	177	do
Akola M. G. / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	204	192	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	217	201	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	260	248	...	do
Broach do	240	248	...	do
Bhownuggur do	232	224	214	do
Do H. G.	229	222	209	do
S.-O. Dharwar...	...	...	232	do
Westerns...	...	...	218	do

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	5	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	7	4	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	26	22	98
Total plague deaths to date	261,757	214,023	
Same date last year	9	4	71

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BEER—June 13, at Mussoorie, Arnold Jonn Beer, aged 58 years.

COLES—June 21, at Naini Tal, of cholera, George Edward Coles, Superintending Engineer, I B, P W D, son of the late George Coles, Bombay Civil Service, aged 52 years.

HARRIS—June 19, at Taragarh, Ajmere, Alice Cameron, the little daughter of Mr and Mrs E F Harris, aged 14 months and 1 day.

KEOGH—June 19, at Karachi, Mary Joyce, dearly loved infant daughter of Captain Keogh, R A, and Mrs Keogh, aged 7 months and 21 days.

LORBEER—June 18, at Ghazipur, suddenly of heartfailure, Mary Lorbeer, sen., the dearly beloved wife of Rev H Lorbeer, sen., aged 58 years 6 months and 23 days.

MURPHY—May 16, at Naini Tal, Edwin George, fifth son of Mr John Patrick and Mrs Mary Ann Murphy, of Allahabad, aged 25 years, 7 months and 3 days.

O'BRIEN—June 19, at Mian Mir, of cholera, Mary Elizabeth (Kitty), the dearly beloved wife of Mr T C O'Brien.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, h. 40m. High water, 0-25s., Low water, 5-28m, 6-28s.
Banks closed: public holiday.
H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday.
King Emperor's Birthday Parade.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English Mails of 12th instant, due to arrive at daylight.
League Football, Cooperage.

OVERBOARD.—The tindal of prow No. 4912 has reported to the police that one of his crew named Limba, while seated on the side of the prow on Wednesday morning, was suddenly thrown into the sea and disappeared. It appears that owing to the sea being rough, the prow gave a sudden lurch, which caused the man to fall overboard, before any assistance could reach him.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.—The Karachi Port Trust are inviting tenders for a loan for Debentures to the extent of Rs 2,00,000. Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs 500, and will bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum payable half yearly. Tenders will be received up to noon on Friday, the 17th July. Full particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been added to the Zoo:—1 Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamellus), presented by the Dewan of Cambay; 1 Panther (Felis pardus), presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Idar; 1 pair of Emus (Dromæus novæ-hollandæ), purchased; 1 Four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis), presented by Mr J. Connell; and an Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennetti) presented by Mr. George Logan.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hari Bhikshit, having a shop of "Charas" at Kumbhartukda, was charged with infringement of the provisions of the conditions of his licence by Mr. N. H. Maneckjee, Abkari Inspector, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that on the 14th instant during the accused's absence from his shop his younger brother Balkrishna, aged 12 years, sold a tola and a half of "charas" for four annas to one Atu Omer. The licensed rate at which the "charas" was to be sold was six annas per tola. The defence was that Balkrishna was neither accused's servant nor in any way authorised to sell "charas" on his behalf. The Magistrate held that Balkrishna was not a servant and did not officiate for the accused, who was not responsible for the act of his brother. The accused was acquitted. Balkrishna was charged with selling "charas" without a licence, and was fined Rs. 1.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY HIRELINGS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Superintendent Barnet prosecuted Shaik Vazier Shaik Razak, Merwanjee Jesjeebhoy Shroff, and Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Shroff, charging the first accused with causing grievous hurt to Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia with a stick, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 with abetment of the offence. The evidence showed that the complainant was engineer in the Manockjee Petit Mill at Tardeo. The second accused was employed as a gate-keeper in the same mill, while the third accused was his son. On the night of the 11th May last the complainant was proceeding along Tardeo Road on his bicycle, when he was waylaid by three men, two of whom assaulted him with sticks, fracturing his arm. The charge against accused Nos. 2 and 3 has already been dismissed. With regard to the charge against the first accused the Magistrate remarked that there was no doubt that the complainant had been assaulted, but the question for the consideration of the court was whether the first accused was one of the persons who committed the assault. The proof of this mainly depended upon the evidence of the complainant and the witness Gopal; but their evidence was altogether unreliable, and, therefore, the accused was discharged.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-morrow morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presiding. There are in all eighteen cases committed for trial, implicating eighteen accused persons, thirteen of whom are Hindus, four Mahomedans, and one Native Christian. In three cases the same Hindu prisoner, and in three other cases the same Native Christian, are charged with similar offences. Four of the cases have been committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, three by Mr. Dastur, nine by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, and two by Mr. A. W. Lester. There are two cases of murder, two of kidnapping, one of forgery, one of rape, one of bigamy, three of cheating, three of house breaking and theft, and five of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Bhima, woman, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 4th April, for murder, and secretly disposing of the dead body of a child.

2. Yakoob Kader, committed by Mr. Dastur on the 4th April, for kidnapping and wrongfully concealing a kidnapped person.

3. Dagdoo Krishnajee, Damjee Khetsey, and Gungeram Krishnajee, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 17th April, for forgery, abetment of forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and abetment thereof.

4. Rawji Atmaram, committed by Mr. Slater on the 5th May, for house-breaking and theft in a building.

5. Marium Antone, alias Manuel Francis, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 14th April, for theft as a servant.

6. Marian Antone, alias Manuel Francis, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 1st May, for house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft.

7. Luxoman Tukaram, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 20th April, for theft in a building.

8. Chand Kassum, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 8th April, for theft.

9. Sambhaoprakash Bishamberprakash, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 3rd June, for rape.

10. Dowlata Bharubeo, alias Rama Govind, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 6th May, for theft.

11. Subhana Amir alias Ellibux Maderbux, alias Badoo Pirujee, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 8th May for house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft.

12. Jankidas Sitaram, alias Jankidas Chunilal, alias Murbidar alias Nandram Ramprasad, committed by Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 19th May, for cheating.

13. Jankidas Sitaram, alias Jankidas Chunilal, alias Murbidar, alias Nandram Ramprasad, committed by Mr. Dracup on the 8th May, for cheating.

14. Marian Antone, alias Manuel Francis, committed by Mr. Dracup on the 8th May, for theft in a building.

15. Yessoo Krishna, committed by Mr. Lester, on the 27th May, for murder.

16. Nandi, woman and Bhuga Khusa, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, on the 10th June, for bigamy and abetment of bigamy.

17. Doolbah Ambarkankar, committed by Mr. Sanders Slater, in June, for using as genuine a forged document and cheating.

18. Ismailkhan Mahomedkhan, committed by Mr. Dastur, on the 18th June, for kidnapping and theft.

EXCAVATORS in Jermyn-street have disinterred some of those curiosities of underground London, old wooden water-mains. The last lot discovered in the West-End came to light in Bond-street last summer, and the Grand Junction Canal Company's experts pronounced them to be part of the service laid down early in the seventeenth century. No such verdict has been pronounced as yet on the Jermyn-street pipes, but they bear signs of a very respectable antiquity. They lie in a heap of six or seven, nodose, fuscous, and unattractive, simply old tree-trunks drilled from end to end. There is a market, however, for this strange commodity, and Londoners buy them up to saw into short lengths, for use as open air flower pots and grotto vases.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram presiding.

INFANT MORTALITY OF THE CITY.

The Corporation considered a report from their Committee on the Executive Health Officer's report, regarding the causes of the high infant mortality in the city and the measures and remedies for reducing the same. The report has been published.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would give effect to the proposal made in the report as far as practicable; that the attention of the Joint Schools Committee be invited to that portion of the report which related to the desirability of introducing the study of simple laws of health in the Primary Schools, and that they be requested to take such steps in the matter as they might deem expedient. In support of his proposition he said two of the causes which the Health Officer had laid considerable stress upon in his report, were (1) the return of female labourers to duty in mills and factories within a short period of confinement, and (2) the evil influences of insanitary and over-crowded quarters. One of the remedies suggested by the Health Officer was to provide nursery rooms in mills and factories for the convenience of the female mill labourers. The Committee addressed the Millowners' Association on the subject, and the latter replied that it was difficult to make the provision as suggested on account of religious and caste prejudices. The second recommendation of the Health Officer was that the mill-hands should have less over-crowded and more sanitary quarters. The Committee addressed the Mill-owners' Association on this subject also, and the latter replied that it had submitted specific proposals to the City Improvement Trust, and it was hoped that the Trust would meet them half way in solving this very important question of housing labourers. As regarded the provision of sanitary houses for labourers and slum inhabitants, the Committee thought much would depend upon the personal habits of that class of people. The Committee also recommended that something should be done by way of giving people instructions in home hygiene and it suggested that a course of instruction in sanitation be introduced in their Primary Schools, and nursery lectures on sanitary subjects be given in districts where slum tenants were most found.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was surprised to find that the medical gentlemen on the Committee had only joined in the opinion expressed in the report as to the causes of the infant mortality and had not tried to find out the other causes which were at the bottom of the evil. He said, the principal cause was the confinement of the child night and day in a dark hovel the atmosphere of which was permeated with sewers.

Mr. S. D. Khote thought that they would achieve very little by distributing leaflets and tracts and by giving lectures on the benefits of hygiene. The diffusion of primary education among the people, he considered, was the solution of the question.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said, the high infants mortality in the city was due to two causes, namely, ignorance and poverty. As long as poverty and ignorance prevailed among the people the infant mortality would be always high. Against poverty there was no remedy, but they could do something to remove ignorance. Distribution of tracts and popular lectures on hygiene had done some good by way of educating the people and removing their ignorance regarding sanitations in other countries and he therefore saw no reason why the same measures should not be pushed forward in this country. He further stated that the systematic efforts should be made to introduce sanitary living in upper classes, and he was sure their example would be followed by the lower classes.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said, the legislature should be moved to compel the millowners to provide nursery rooms and other conveniences in their factories for the benefits of their female workers, as suggested by the Health Officer.

Mr. Haji Usuf said the salvation lay in the education of the people. He moved as an amendment that the report be only recorded.

Mr. Sarafali Mamoji seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. E Wacha said, the question of infant mortality was serious, not only in the city of Bombay, but all over the world. There were two principal causes of high mortality, namely hygiological and economical. The former had reference to mother herself and her surroundings. The women of the poorer classes were necessarily weak owing to the physical conditions surrounding them and they could not expect their children to be strong and healthy. But poverty lay at the root of the question. The only remedy was to have Municipal dispensaries in every locality inhabited by poorer classes and to establish lying-in-hospital for every community. He appealed to the wealthy philanthropists of the different communities to establish lying-in-hospitals. These measures, he said, would in the long run, go to diminish the infant mortality of the city.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and carried.

HOUSE-OWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola moved that the President be requested to obtain information on the following points from the Assessor elected by this Corporation on the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the provisions of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act or from the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust or from the President of the Tribunal as he cosiders advisable and lay the same before the Corporation:—(1) Whether, in his opinion, the owners, whose properties are acquired by the Special Collectors of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board, receive the market value for their properties, stating reason for such opinion, (2) Whether the procedure adopted by the Special Collectors entails any hardship, and if so, what, on the persons who have to appear before them, suggesting remedies, (3) What is the total number of appeals disposed of by the Tribunal of Appeal up to 31st May 1903, and the total number of successful and unsuccessful appeals? (4) How many of these decisions were unanimous, and in how many cases the Assessor differed from the opinion of the other two, giving reasons for each difference of opinion? (5) Does he propose any amendments in the sections of the Bombay Improvement Act, relating to the acquisition of properties by which the owners may receive fair and market value for their properties. If so, what are they? (6) Does he propose any changes in the constitution of the Tribunal of Appeal or in the procedure adopted by it? The number of cases if any, in which, in his opinion the owner have received less than the market value for their properties with reasons for such decision by the Tribunal of Appeal and (8) Generally.

He said at the public meeting recently held in Bombay a complaint was made that house owners did not receive from the Improvement Trust market value of their properties acquired by the Trust and great injustice was done to them in that respect. As a representation had been sent to Government on the subject by the citizens of Bombay, he thought it was the duty of the Corporation to ascertain by all means within their power, whether the representation was based on real facts or was got up for certain purposes.

Mr. Sarafali Mamoji seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote admitted that great injustice was done to house owners in respect of acquisition of their properties by the Improvement Trust, but, he thought, the course suggested by Mr. Jaffarbhoy was not proper one to adopt. He thought, a committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Baptista also approved the proposition on the ground that the persons from whom the information was sought were wrong persons to be applied to. He thought the proposition would do more harm than good.

The proposition on being put to the vote was lost by 9 votes against 15

FILTERED AND UNFILTERED WATER.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. N. N Katrak moved:—That the Commissioner be requested to report whether any, and if so, what arrangements there are at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs for separately storing filtered and unfiltered water so as to admit, if necessary, of the distribution of only filtered water during certain hours; and unfiltered water during other hours of the day, if not to report what approximate cost of making the necessary arrangement would be.

The proposition was adopted.

SITTARAM BUILDING DISASTER.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetjee had given notice of a motion, which has been published in these columns, with reference to the collapse of the Sittaram Building. Dr Jehanghir stated that as the Coroner's inquiry was still in progress, it would not be right on his part to move the proposition, which, he suggested, might be transferred to the next monthly meeting.

The motion was transferred to the next monthly meeting and the Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday next,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, arrives here this evening from Poona and will put up at the Yacht Club Chambers. The Lieutenant-General will return to Poona by the afternoon train on Saturday. Both the arrival and departure of Sir Robert Low will be private. Two salutes of fifteen guns each will be fired to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Thursday.—Low pressure conditions, which were prevailing during the past few days in the Bay, have developed into a very feeble cyclonic storm, the centre of which is this morning crossing the Bengal Coast near the Saugor Island, where heavy rain amounting to four inches has been received. Very little rain has fallen in the interior of the North-east India, only falls of over one inch being reported. Sibsagar received four inches and Silchar one and a half, rain has increased slightly in Burma, 3 1-2 inches being reported from Tavoy and 2 inches from Moulmein. Duststorms and thunderstorm have given few light showers in Upper India, light to moderate showers have fallen in the Central Provinces, West Deccan and light to moderate rain in the West Coast. Sholapur has received 3 inches, Mangalore 2 1-2 inches, Ahmednagar 2 inches, and Calicut, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Pendra, and Chanda 1 1-2 inches. Conditions are unchanged on the West Coast where light to moderate rain will, probably, continue and showers in Central Provinces and West Deccan. Storm in Bengal will probably move in a north easterly direction and be followed by moderately strong advance of monsoon winds, which will give increased rain in North east India and the rainfall might extend in the Gangetic Plain within the next 36 hours. Rain will probably also increase in Burma.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, Captain John B. Green, which arrived in harbour to-day from Glasgow and Liverpool, experienced strong monsoon up to latitude 16 1-2 N. and longitude 62 1-2 ° E. thence moderately and gradually getting less till arrival.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Espl'ade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	29 70	29 67	20 69	21 82
Thursday, 25th June	00 24	00 00	00 63	00 19
Total	20 94	20 67	21 32	25 01
Total fall to June 25, 1902	8 01	11 40	19 86	9 75
Total fall to June 25, 1901	23 08	20 16	22 61	24 02

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 25TH JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·611	?	3	90·6	76·0	72	...	9·00	— 0·00
Jask	?	SE	7	92·8	85·2	79	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·529	SE	5	86·3	83·5	77	...	0·03	— 0·33
Aden	29·610	NE	7	95·8	82·8	63	...	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·567	N	5	111·9	87,9	31	..	0·32	— 1·23
Sirsa	29·489	?	7	111·3	86·1	42	..	0·15	— 1·26
Delhi	29·471	SE	3	110·7	92·7	50	...	·0·12	— 2·17
Agra	29·486	SE	6	109·5	91·9	56	...	0·03	— 1·86
Cawnpore	29·494	E	5	103·9	87·5	74	...	0·87	— 1·5
Allahabad	29·481	E	2	100·6	87 0	59	...	0·73	— 3·50
Jhansi	29·471	WSW	6	110·3	92·7	49	—	0·48	— 3·40
Jacobabad	29·529	SE	1	111·3	85 6	71	...	0·13	+ 0·10
Karachi	29·538	SW	10	95·4	83 3	69	...	0·05	— 0·45
Jeypore	29·528	WNW	7	109·7	87·1	36	...	0·00	— 1·89
Ajmere	29·550	W	1.	104·4	88·0	49	...	0 09	— 1·63
Deesa	29·613	W	10	102·1	?	59	...	0·02	— 1·37
Ahmedabad.	29·637	NW	4	102·8	84·1	58	...	0·11	— 5·29
Bhuj	29·617	W	13	93·3	79·9	66	...	0·02	— 1 60
Jamnagar	29·633	W	17	95·6	79·7	65	0·03	0·4	— 2 83
Dwarka	29·633	WSW	14	89·4	82 3	81	..	0·40	...
Rajkot	29·650	SW	8	100·9	75·2	79	0·09	0·26	— 3 80
Bhavnagar	29·653	W	7	91·6	79 5	65	0·05	1·6	— 3·37
Veraval	29·650	WNW	14	87 1	82·7	78	..	1·01	— 3·91
Neemuch	29·593	WSW	9	103·8	79·2	71	0·46	0·51	— 2·97
Indore	29·638	NW	7	95·8	74·6	86	0·07	3·41	— 1·75
Saugor	29 524	W	13	106 0	80 6	56	...	0·53	— 5·79
Jubulpore	29·510	WSW	7	107·0	79 6	65	-0·05	0·63	— 6·38
Hoshangabad	29·560	SW	8	105·6	81·2	65	0·07	0·51	— 4·69
Khandwa	29 607	NW	10	95·2	79·1	63	...	0·69	— 3·93
Raipur	29·548	SW	10	100 9	76·4	79	0·12	2·66	— [illegible]
Nagpur	29·594	SW	...	95·2	74·1	91	0·34	4·16	— [illegible]
Amraoti	29·611	WSW	9	95·2	78·0	84	...	2·47	— [illegible]
Akola	29·614	WNW	12	97·8	77·4	73	0 02	1·49	— [illegible]
Surat	29·606	NW	17	92·1	80 1	67	0·01	1·01	— [illegible]
Malegaon	29·639	WNW	8	97·4	72·0	77	0·20	0·81	— [illegible]
Bombay	29·688	S	11	84·2	78·9	88	0·01	16·87	+ [illegible]
Poona	29·692	WNW	16	92·5	71·9	70	...	2·89	— [illegible]
Ahmednagar	29·697	NNW	6	92·4	71·4	86	1·91	7·03	+ [illegible]
Aurangabad	29·610	W	7	93 4	71·2	73	0·50	4·46	...
Sholapur	29 678	WNW	9	92·6	72·0	82	2·80	6·75	+ 3·01
Ratnagiri	29·706	SE	8	84·3	73·9	93	1·50	22·9	— 3·46
Bijapur	29·672	WSW	1	91·9	70·8	73	...	4·02	+ 0·74
Belgaum	29 702	WSW	17	80·3	66·3	93	..	5·53	— 1·45
Marmugoa	29 732	Calm	6	81·0	73·9	93	0·5	22·30	+ 1 39
Karwar	29·711	Calm	3	79.6	73·5	90	1·48	27·58	— 2·92
Mangalore	29·732	Calm	1	82·4	73·9	92	2·65	23 13	— 8 00
Calicut	29·778	ENE	1	84·2	75·2	91	1·52	21·53	— 9·57
Cochin	29·890	WSW	...	81·2	74·2	91	0·70	24·81	+ 0 06
Bangalore	29·743	WSW	15	83 8	66·3	85	0·04	4·29	+ 1·63
Secunderabad	29·660	WNW	11	98·7	70·5	80	0·37	1·32	— 2·58
Masulipatam	29 612	NW	10	94 1	81·1	68	...	5·52	+ 1,40
Bellary	29·679	WSW	9	93·5	76·2	64	..	2·84	+ 1·31
Cuddapah	29·662	NW	6	99·2	78·9	58	...	2·46	— 0·40
Madras	29·646	W	8	96·5	79 5	62	—	1 46	— 0·38
Coimbatore	29·771	WSW	8	87·9	71·1	90	0·10	1·40	— 0·07
Trichinopoly	29·722	WSW	9	99·6	79·8	64	..	1·27	+ 0·03
Negapatam	29·694	W	6	99·2	81·0	57	..	1·32	+ 0·16
Colombo	29·823	SW	10	88 5	75,9	85	0·44	4·56	— 3 08

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moerate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=0 00. (0·73); G T H=0·00 (13·89.); St G H=0·00 (13·56); C.P=0·01 (16·27).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular over the whole area. Pressure is in excess of normal in Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana and about normal or in slight defect in most other places.

Winds are very variable in direction on the West Coast, easterly or south-easterly in the United Provinces and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Poona, Veraval and Jamnagar.

Temperature.—The deviations of both theday and night temperature show an excess above normal in most places. The maximum varied from 112 ° at Lahore to 80 ° at Karwar, and the minimum from 93 ° at Delhi and Jhansi to 66 ° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts lying to the south of Latitude 22 °. Humidity changes show a large increase at Nagpur, Raipur, Indors and Agra.

Rain amounting to about two inches and three-quaters has fallen at Sholapur and Mangalore, about two inches at Amednagar, about an inch and half at Ratnagiri, Karwar and Calicut and light to moderate in most other places, except Poona, Belgaum, Bijapur, and Bellary.

Weather.—The monsoon is weak but weather along the West Coast will probably remain showery.

E. A. KENYON,
Metrological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th June 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·678
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·867
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind.*	SSE, S, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	289
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	16·87
" " year	21·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th June	0·18

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NEWS has been received from Home of the death on the 15th instant at Old Blundell's, Tiverton, Devon, of Mr. Henry G. Cowie, late of the Financial Department, Government of India. Mr. Cowie was appointed to the Financial Department in 1868, and served in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Madras. He was appointed Deputy Accountant-General of the North-Western Provinces in 1887, of Bengal in 1889, and of Madras in 1890. He became Deputy Controller-General in March, 1893, and retired in April, 1893.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

From Poona.—Monographs No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 from the Superintendent of Ethnographical Survey of the Bombay Presidency.

From Calcutta.—The Calcutta Review for April 1903.

From Washington.—Annual Report of the U. S National Museum for 1900.

From Washington.—Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1897-98 in 2 parts; and Isimshian Texts, by Framroz Boas.

From New York.—Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. V. 11 Kawarkinted Texts.

From Paris.—Le Mois Scientifique, Annee 5, Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

From Wien.—Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Bound XXXIII, Hefts III and IV.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven addressed the meeting. He gave a short history of the movement of Ethnographical Survey up to date. He said that the first important step was taken in 1835, when Messrs. Denzil C. J. Ibbetson, John C. Nesfield and H H. Risley, at the desire of the Government of India, prepared a set of questions on the line of which he desired learned Societies and persons interested in the subject to carry on the investigation. The census of 1901 enabled Mr. Enthoven to collect a good deal of information on the subject of castes, which was not available elsewhere. But a good deal remained to be done. The Government of India has once again undertaken the mark of the Ethnographical Survey, but the money placed at the disposal of the different Superintendents was limited, when the work was great, and the time within which the survey is required to be finished was five years. So, Mr. Enthoven asked the co-operation of volunteers. Looking to the short period in which the survey had to be finished, he wanted to confine his principal inquiries to the big castes at first—those castes which contained more than one hundred thousand people. He thought that it would be better if a few educated people of each caste were to form themselves into committees East member of the community may gather the information on the line of the Ethnographical questions, and the different members may then meet and compare their notes of inquiries, and frame a joint report as the result of their inquiries. Mr. Enthoven may thus have number of reports to judge from. He said he would be glad to send to gentlemen taking an interest in the work, either himself or through the Honorary Secretary of the Anthropological Society, copies of the set of Ethnographical questions.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Enthoven for his interesting address, and requested the members to help him in the work of the survey.

Rao Bahadur Khandobhai Gulabbhai Desai, L.C.E then read a part of his paper on "The Evolution of the Idea of Soul."

Votes of thanks to Mr. Enthoven, to the author of the paper, and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Langbank, 2,965 tons, Captain W J Rent, sailed yesterday for calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penbirthy, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,100 tons, Captain A D Storey, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 2,185 tons. Captain J B Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 18th May, via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 23rd June, with a general cargo, and 25 passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,316 tons, Captain M Oswald, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 49 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain E R Robinson, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Curtis and 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Clan Alpine s	Green	Glasgow, May 18
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, June 23
	Armend-Behic s	Flandin	Marseilles

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kasara s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Moshtari s	Storey	Jedah
	Reichstag s	Osward	Zanzibar, &c
	Imaum s	Penbethy	Dunkirk
	Kohinur s	Mackinnon	Calcutta &c
	Kitai s	Bikanoff	Odessa
	Long'ank s	Rout	Calcutta

The steamer Sirdhana, Captain Robinson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rander Reunion, for Rangoon.
" * Apolda, for Hamburg, &c.
" * Vulcan, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
* To arrive.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line Clan Buchanan left Liverpool for Columbo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 23rd.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer D. Balduino, from Genoa to Bombay, left Suez early this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kinshiu Maru arrived at Hongkong, on the 25th instant.

SUEZ JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China with the outward mails of the 19th instant left here at 3 a. m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Longships s—200 bales wool H A M Oosman; 265 cwts turmeric Ebjee Oomersey; 113 cwts dry ginger S Premjee; 100 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 414 cwts myrabollams K Shrikisondas.

Asia s—90 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales hemp Hirjee Govindjee; 17 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 97 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 41 bales wool R M Kooka.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—4000 cwts cottonseed Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfel s—2145 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 910 cwts myrabollams W Kipp; 200 cwts gum Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4000 cwts bonemeal E C Mawjee; 2000 cwts rapeseed Ernst and Co; 920 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co.

Apolda s—930 bales cotton 1000 cwts poppyseed 2000 cwts linseed 1672 cwts rapeseed 400 cwts ajmaseed Volkart Brothers; 812 cwts myrabollams Goculdas Madhowjee; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Agapanthus s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 70 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

Wharfdale s—2,0 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 375 bales cottonfly and hemp Pragjee Hirjee and Co; 668 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 912 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 828 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts mowraseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Apolda s—200 bales cotton, 200 cwt mustardseed, 676 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers; 6000 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri; 85 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Epsom s—50 bales cotton, 4017 cwt rapeseed and 12000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—275 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Eosom s—1001 cwts rapeseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Vulcan s—15063 cwts rapeseed 25111 cwts linseed and 4000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Kitai s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton Latham, Abercrombie and Co; 250 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th June.

1. Copies of the Annual Report 1902-1903 have been received from the Press, and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

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SMOKE.
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BAHADUR CIGARS.
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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.
THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 22-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Re. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Re. 2.

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CURB
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Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.
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in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.
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In the Newest Styles.
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JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1903.

THE VICEROY AND KASHMIR.

ALTHOUGH four whole months have yet to pass before his Excellency the Viceroy visits Kashmir, quidnuncs are eagerly discussing the possible results of that excursion. It is useless pointing out that the bear, leopard, barasangha, and markhor are more common in Kashmir than the tiger in Hyderabad, and that shikar on a considerable scale is anticipated. The invariable reply is that his Excellency went shooting tiger in Hyderabad—and bagged the Berars. Srinagar will be the first stopping place it has been announced, and "a stay of several days will be made to enable Lord Curzon to confer at length with the Maharaja on pending questions of importance to the State." What is the meaning of that? What matters does the Maharaja wish the Viceroy of India to advise him on? Did not Sir Walter Lawrence, during his six years' service as Settlement Commissioner in Kashmir, put all crooked paths straight? Over half a century ago, when Kashmir was sold, did not the Maharaja undertake to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, to refer all disputes with neighbouring States to its arbitration, to assist British troops when required, and never to take or retain in his service any British subject, or the subject of any European or American State, except with the consent of the British Government? Did he not also send a contingent of troops and artillery to co-operate with the British forces against Delhi during the Mutiny? The Maharaja was granted a sanad, giving him adoptive rights, and the only tribute he pays us is one horse, three pairs of shawls, and 25 lbs. of pashm and fine wool. Not very long ago he got more than twenty years' purchase of the tribute in the shape of a mountain battery. At Lord Lytton's Delhi Durbar the late Maharaja was gazetted a General in the British Army and a Counseller of the Empress. The terms under which Kashmir was granted and those under which the Berars were given to the Nizam's predecessor were in no wise similar. One was a purchase; the other a free gift. It does not lie within our powers to take away that which has been bought and paid for, whether we are entitled to take back that which was given in acknowledgment of services, or not. But then we are supposed only to have taken a perpetual lease in the Berars.

We disposed of Kashmir in this way. The Sikh War placed the Punjab at the disposal of the Governor-General and he might have annexed it to the Company's dominions, but he did not consider it prudent to encumber the Government with the charge of a new kingdom. Sir Henry Hardinge determined to punish the Sikh nation "for its wanton aggression without suppressing its political independence." So he deprived it of its possessions south of the Sutlej and the province of Jullunder across it. The State was required to make good the expenses of the campaign, computed at a crore and a half of rupees, "but the profligacy of the ministers and the rapacity of the soldiery had reduced the twelve crores left by Runjeet Singh to half a crore." Sir Henry, therefore, decided to take over the province of Kashmir in lieu of the remaining crore. Gulab Singh, the Raja of Jammu, offered to pay the crore to be constituted independent ruler of Kashmir and Jammu. This was agreed upon and for his crore he received "an indefeasible title to that which was already in his possession, and which we were not in a position to deprive him of. So far as possible successive Maharajas have striven to preserve that independence, and to that desire may perhaps be attributed many of the petty little restrictions which British travellers in Kashmir find irksome. As scant courtesy as possible is shown them, and not a traveller goes there, but complains of the manifest absurdity of being compelled to apply for written authority to pursue the most innocent of programmes. Yet for the last thirty years all transit duties on goods passing between Eastern Turkestan and British India have been abolished, and we have charged none on goods for his territories. He consented to the appointment of British officers for the settlement of trade disputes and facilitated the survey of trade routes between his territory and Yarkund. The State is of an extent equal to double the combined area of Bavaria and Saxony and equal to any three or four of the smaller European countries put together. It is not a pocket-territory to be disposed of by a stroke of the pen; nor is there any reason why it should be. It may be well to ask for greater freedom for British subjects and that their systematic hobbling may be discontinued.

Kashmir is one of the few Asiatic countries on which Lord Curzon has not given us his views at any length. He has not discoursed upon its resources. Iron, though of inferior quality, is found; copper is in unknown quantities; gold-dust has been found. Plumbago is abundant, and sulphur springs are common. The rocks contain ferruginous lime-stones and anthracite coal. The flora of the country can be turned to profitable commercial account; so also the fauna. Fruit is of abundant variety and quantity and of excellent quality. Apples, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots, almonds, plums, pomegranates, mulberries, walnuts, hazel-nuts, and melons are cultivated. Strawberries, raspberries and currants grow wild. Grapes are of six varieties, and attention has lately been devoted to the improvement of the vine. Vegetables are of great variety and abundance, in fact the country is a veritable garden. We shall hear more of it, and its capabilities before the close of the year. So far his Excellency appears only to have considered it in connection with Russian designs on India. Writing of the probable lines of invasion he thought a column might operate in the direction of the Upper Oxus and the Pamir, endeavouring to effect a descent upon Gilgit or Chitral which would require a British counter-movement. General Abramoff was to have command of the column under Skobseleff's great scheme, which, according to Kaufmann, was to "set simmering such a porridge that the bull dogs would not shake themselves clear of it." Lord Curzon expressed no apprehension as to the success of the advance through Kashmir. He thought and probably is still of opinion that within a week of the declaration of war large bodies of troops would be at the front long before a Russian Army came within striking distance. But that is not a question which will be discussed at the meeting between his Excellency and his Highness of Kashmir; nor is it probable that the Viceroy will offer the Maharaja advice on any subject to which he is not entitled to refer. The visit will doubtless be mutually beneficial to the Maharaja and to the Viceroy, to his Highness's people, and to us.

MILL-OWNERS AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

IN common with most other people who are bold enough to tackle the fiscal question, while still in embryonic stage, the mill-owners of Bombay seem to have no very definite opinions. Mr. Wacha was the only speaker at the meeting of the Mill-owners' Association who dared to discuss the matter at all, and his speech, though full of characteristic phrases which would have made excellent copy for an electioneering peroration, did not even touch the fringe of the question. He may be pardoned for what he described himself as the little touch of egoism with which he opened his remarks on the subject, but one fails to see his reasons for his denunciation of "Mr. Chamberlain's Shibboleth." Of course this is quite apart from the merits of the question itself. Preferential tariffs contemplated by Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda, he observes, are liable to be destructive of a large portion of India's foreign trade. But why? We do not doubt that Mr. Wacha has good reasons for this statement, but he does not even hint at what those reasons are. Notwithstanding Mr. Wacha's confession of egoism we are afraid that he has greater claims to modesty. It may be, however, that he, along with other economists at home, is chary of airing views which are so apt to lead to a hopeless and inextricable entanglement. At the same time it would be interesting to learn what the views of those engaged in the Indian cotton industry are on this subject. In their case the issue is clear enough. The reciprocal relations existing between India and Great Britain may be very mixed in other departments of industry and commerce, but in the case of the mill-owners one can see no reason why they should not quickly arrive at a definite conclusion in the matter. No tariff could affect their position greatly one way or the other, and on the other hand the spinners of Manchester could not hope to benefit greatly by any alteration in the present fiscal system, so far as India is concerned. But as will be seen by a message, which we publish in another column, Mr. Balfour promises that the Indian Empire shall be included in the coming fiscal enquiry. Now is the time for the commercial communities of Bombay to lay bare their hidden thoughts on this subject. Somehow or other it seems very difficult to obtain an expression of opinion from the trading communities of India. Only recently Sir Howard Vincent, the exponent of "Fair Trade" was in Bombay, and broached the question of protection before the Chamber of Commerce. But he succeeded in eliciting from the members of that body nothing but flat denials and raw assertions. One passage of Mr. Wacha's speech was amusing; and shows that he at times is inclined to follow in the footsteps of the Irishman who was always against the Government. Alluding to Mr. Sassoon J. David he observed that he is entirely at variance with that gentleman's views. But we fail to see that Mr. David expressed any views whatever and his only observation was to the effect that should Mr. Chamberlain's scheme be brought into effect he hoped that India's interests would be safeguarded. We decline to believe that Mr. Wacha's desires are opposed to this very proper wish, and we suppose that his antagonistic utterance was merely a pleasant foible of anticipation carried a little too far, one of the inevitable results of the Indian method of preparing written speeches.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A PRONOUNCED fall is to be observed in the mortality of the city. A more satisfactory subsidence of all the diseases which have been the cause of such high death-rates recently could hardly have been hoped for than that which is recorded in the vital statistics for the week ended on Tuesday last. Last week the total mortality amounted to 681, which was itself a satisfactory figure when compared with that of the previous week. This week the number of deaths recorded is only 547, and the death-rate amounts to 36·65. There was thus during the seven days a decline of no less than 134 in the number of deaths and of 9 per thousand per annum in the death-rate. The decline has brought the rate of mortality to within a decimal fraction of that recorded in the corresponding week last year, and it is 4·7 below the mean for the last five years. Plague is now declining rapidly, and this week's figure—92— is less than half of that of last week. Not a single district of the city registers double figures for the past seven days, and the majority of districts contribute a quota of not more than two or three each to the general death roll. The disease, moreover, has been brought to within measurable distance of extinction in the much stricken districts of Mahim and Worli, and in Byculla, which has also been one of the greatest sufferers of the wards of the city, there were only three deaths last week. In view of the terrible epidemic through which the city has passed in recent months all this is very gratifying, but it is still noticeable that the disease is very much more virulent than it was last year during the present season or than is usual at this time of the year. Thus there were 53 more deaths last week than during the corresponding period of last year and forty more than the five year's mean. At the same time it proves that the improvement in the general health of the city which has been noticed recently is well sustained. Fevers account for only 37 deaths as against 74 last year and an average of 98. Measles has now subsided to within normal limits, and the small-pox epidemic is no longer alarming. There were rather a large number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs last week, but that is a fact which is no doubt to be explained by the climatic conditions now prevailing. The health of the Hindus is much improved, and there seems to be a general levelling up of health conditions amongst all communities. The condition of the health of the European and Parsee communities remains exceptionally good.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

ONLY three matches in the County Championship Contest were played off in the early part of the week, and in only one, viz., that between Yorkshire and Kent, at Leeds, was a definite issue arrived at, the Tykes winning handsomely by an innings and 130 runs. Although this victory was Yorkshire's fourth this season, and only one other County—Sussex—can point to the same number of wins, the Champions, owing to their defeats by Somerset, Sussex, and Middlesex, have such a lot of leeway to make up that their chances of retaining the Championship this year are very remote. Sussex who head the list are going very strong this season, and with K. S. Ranjitsingbji and C. B. Fry, to say nothing of the other well-known players on the side, all in their best form the South Saxons should make a bold bid for the Championship. Their most dangerous rivals are Middlesex and Notts, neither of whom have lost a match yet. It is, however, hardly likely that the three counties at present at the top of the table will succeed in going through the season without a defeat, and the struggle for premier honours gives promise of being one of a very open character right up to the last. Essex, Warwickshire, and Hampshire have only tasted the bitterness of defeat once so far this season, and the first mentioned of these counties, who won three successive matches between the 18th May and the 3rd June, and have drawn the five matches played since, evidently has a side which will have to be reckoned with. Lancashire, Worcestershire, and Somerset have each lost two matches, but with perhaps the exception of Lancashire none of the three seems to have any chance of seriously challenging the lead obtained by Sussex, Middlesex, and Notts. Yorkshire's record with each match they win will improve, but at present the county's position in the Championship table is tenth. Surrey occupy eleventh place with the poor record of three wins against four defeats and three draws. Kent, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, and Leicestershire are all in a bad way, neither of the two last-named counties having won a match yet.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

MR. J. G. SILCOCK has applied for permission to resign the Indian Civil Service from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of the Rawalpindi Division by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, C. S. I., breaking up of the Police Commission.

THE Government of India have permitted Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Downing, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, as a special case to continue on duty after passing the Medical Boards and to draw full pay as Controller till he gives over charge of his office.

WE understand it is probable that Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Superintending Engineer, will succeed Mr. W. H. Nightingale as Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in the Public Works Department, Buildings, Roads and Railways Branches, when the latter retires in September next.

APPROVAL has been accorded to the recommendations of a Committee which assembled at Delhi in January last, under the presidency of Major General Sir E. Barrow, to consider the question of the transfer of the historical buildings in Delhi Fort to the Revenue and Agriculture Department for restoration and maintenance.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 23rd was 547, giving a death-rate of 36·65 per annum per thousand as against 36·18, the corresponding period of last year, and 41·35 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers; 92, plague; 21, small-pox; 8, measles; 49 phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 123, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 22, still-born; 23, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 0; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 262; Hindu low caste, 55; Mussalman, 137; Parsee, 21; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 1; and European, 3. The total number of births was 327 as against 351 the corresponding period of last year and 235 the average over the past five years.

A POSTAL reform that should be of particular interest to firms in India has been fought for and gained by Messrs. Everett and Son, of Fleet Street, London. Finding that there was no effective method of preventing postage stamps being stolen, this firm some fifteen years ago tried to obtain official permission to print their names on the backs of stamps and now after repeated applications the General Post Office has granted their request. Stamps with the firm's initials on the back will not be repurchased at post office, and thus a simple and effective check has been placed on the pilferer. It is plain that if such a reform were introduced here that it would be heartily welcomed. The stamp, with its immediate cash value, is a continual temptation, and, if business people were allowed to have their initials printed on the back of stamps and Post Offices were instructed to refuse to repurchase them, it would save much worry and loss.

IMPORTS of Merchandise into British India in April were valued at 705 lakhs or a decrease of 39 lakhs on the value for April in the previous year. This decrease has been mainly brought about by a smaller trade in articles of food and drink, which contracted by 23 lakhs owing to reduced imports of sugar, liquors and provisions. Of sugar the imports were much less, only 354,751 cwt. of refined coming, as compared with 521,665 cwt. last year. At the same time the shrinkage was entirely in the beet product as came to from 50,419 cwt. to 293,574; only 61,177 cwt. of beet sugar was received in the month in question. There was also less raw material sent to this country, owing to a smaller demand for coal, cotton and silk. Other decreases are noticeable under copper, machinery railway materials, oils. Cotton goods were valued at three crores and were slightly greater than in the previous year. Bengal, Madras, and Burma took more but to Sind and Bombay the trade declined. In silk goods there was a marked advance due to a large demand from Burma. The only other increases of any importance are in hardware, iron, and wood.

THE MEANING OF KISCHINEFF.

A JEWISH EXPLANATION OF THE RUSSIAN PERSECUTION.

THE hideous orgie of murder and outrage at Kischineff, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is one more warning to the civilized world that the great Power enthroned at St. Petersburg, whose policy of perpetual and aggressive motion is fraught with such momentous possibilities for its contemporaries, must be regarded as the one surviving element of moral and physical barbarism in the political order of the twentieth century.

Such outbursts should serve to admonish us that the Pan-Slavic principle represents in our midst to-day that volcanic racialism whose fires, burning with more fervant heat beneath the thinner crust of the political cosmos of earlier centuries, belched forth those lava streams of aggressive barbarism under Timour, Alaric, and Attila. Although restrained within limits by the armed array of modern Christendom, this force inherent in modern Russia still presses at all points against the barrier of interests which surrounds it finding here and there a weaker spot through which it is enabled to force its way to some fresh advantage. It is the ruthless and uncompromising character of this political force which is revealed if we study aright such manifestations as the massacre of Kischineff.

It is worthy of notice, however, that, by a very strange and not less regrettable political phenomenon, Russian policy, in spite of its sanguinary ebullitions of barbarism, should so rarely have excited the indignation or alarm of the great free and representative communities of Great Britain and the United States. There can be no doubt that had a non-Christian nationality like the Turks been guilty of this latest Russian pattern of Armenian massacre and atrocity, we should again have seen the whole Christian world, including minor poets and ex-premiers, flinging sulphurous adjectives at the Caliph of Islam. As, however, it is Russia this time whose hands are red with innocent blood, these political trimmers have borne themselves with an appropriately chastened demeanour.

However, it may be possible even for Russia to indulge once too often in the luxury of a short cut to political ends by such Oriental methods as general massacre and outrage. Two wholesale butcheries within the indiscreetly short space of a couple of years are almost too much for the civilized world of the present day to swallow without feeling uncomfortable. And when we think of the foully outraged Hebrew women slaughtered with their husbands and children in the streets of Kischineff, with its governor and garrison of ten thousand soldiers standing by, we cannot forget the bloody shambles of Blagovestchensk, when Russian soldiers, in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, slaughtered a whole township of harmless and unoffending Chinamen in order that their fate might spread horror and affright before Russia's advance upon her coveted prey.

The cause underlying Russia's persistent prosecution of her Jewish subjects, who might be encouraged to become the most valuable commercial element in her population, is so strange a negation of the political acumen she elsewhere displays as to be worth a closer study than it usually receives.

The grinding tyranny of the Russian bureaucracy over its own people, severe as it is, is light compared with its treatment of the miserable Hebrew. The excuse for this attitude advanced by Russian Anti-Semites is of the flimsiest nature, and based on prejudice rather than on fact.

"The Russian Jew will not work with his hands, is the parrot cry of official apologists. Nevertheless a large per centage of Russian Jews are artisans and agriculturists, although the most oppressive regulations deny to the latter the possibility of ever rising above the level of the farm labourer. They are accused of usury, yet this class is insignificant among the poverty-stricken mass of their people. To the Jewish innkeepers are attributed the drunken habits of the Russian peasant, who yet drinks quite as heavily where Jewish publicans or not to be found. They are accused of evading military service, but an examination of military statistics shows, that the exact reverse is the case, despite the fact that not the smallest respect is shown for his religious scruples while serving in the army, and that no Jew can ever rise above the lowest ranks.

Again, Jews are said to be the chief source of Nihilism and disaffection. If this were so, it could hardly be wondered at. Members of all classes, including nobility and clergy, are to be found among the Nihilists, and some few Jews as well. But that is no reason for condemning the whole class, or a race who are eminently a loyal and patient people, and would be quite content if allowed to earn their living in peace.

But undoubtledy a fundamental cause of the Russian antipathy to the Hebrew is the superior capacity for betterment which he displays. His keen competition gives him an advantage over his commercial rivals, and his persistence enables him to excel in the professions. He combines all those qualities of an upward tendency against which Russian officialism is ever waging relentless war. The Jews are commercial and urban, while officialism is convinced that the present system of autocracy and bureaucracy is only possible while the poor, ignorant, superstitious peasantry are the predominating feature in Russian national life.

Not being a Slav, the Jew, "nolens volens," is a standing protest against Pan-Slavism. He is not even a Christian, much less an Orthodox Christian, and thus again floats the claim of "Russia for the Orthodox, Slavonic, and Bureaucratic Russian." At the root of the whole matter will be found a measure of racial arrogance which is determined not to allow the Jew at any cost, to show himself superior to the Slav, the denstined lord of the world.

It was always excessively irritating to the racial and religious arrogance of the Russian "pur sang" to find the despised Hebrew making headway in business and the professions. "These Jews are daring to excel us pure Russians," once said M. Pobiedonostzeff, who has always done his utmost to check this tendency. But in his eyes a further reason for dislike has been the persistency with which, amid all their misery and oppression, they have clung to their ancient faith and resisted every temptation to induce them to abandon it.

And these temptations are of the most insidious kind. By becoming a convert to the Orthodox religion a Jew is immediately freed from all the degrading restrictions on his freedom of movement and his choice of a profession. If married, his conversion will procure him a divorce, but his wife unless converted also may not marry again. By his conversion he may escape the consequences of any misdeed against a fellow Jew.

Debarred by special restrictions from the pursuit of knowledge in the schools or universities, except in a very insignificant proportion or from reaping the ultimate reward of any triumph won by scholastic industry, their very minds as well as their bodies are held in the grip of that calculated slavery by which the Hebrews of Russia are being slowly done to death.

As the Russian Government is well aware, this special legislation against the race is a brand of Cain upon them which at any moment of easily fanned popular excitement, such as Kischineff has just witnessed, places their lives and the honour of their women at the mercy of an ignorant and fanatical populace. While claiming the utmost obedience and many an onerous sacrifice from its Jewish subjects, what does the Russian Government give in return? Not even protection of their lives or those of their wives and children They are only Jews, therefore let the Orthodox people take their full of slaughter, pillage, and rape. It may conveniently serve to dissipate some of the popular discontent against the bureaucratic Government of which in moothathere is always enough and to spare.

It is, then, a singular fact, and worthy of particular notice, that Russia, whose general policy is distinguished by so much astuteness, should be driven by fanatical intolerance to destroy such a valuable element of commercial progress in her midst as the business and trading ability of the Jew. Within the last two decades more than three hundred thousand Jews have been driven from the Empire, with the result of serious demurrage to several important Russian industries, as unbiassed Russians have themselves been ready to testify.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

POSITION OF INDIA.

THE COMING ENQUIRY.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In connection with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, Sir Edward Sassoon pointed out the extent of India's grain productiveness and labour awaiting employment.

Mr. Balfour replied that India would be included in the fiscal enquiry.

TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

RETENTION IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr. John Herbert Roberts, in the House of Commons, asked whether India would be charged with a portion of the cost of the troops if the plan of retaining them in South Africa was carried out.

Mr. Balfour replied that such retention was not yet decided.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

THE MINIMUM PRICE CLAUSE.

NATIONALISTS SATISFIED.

In the House of Commons, to day, Mr. Wyndham announced a compromise regarding the complicated minimum price clause of the Irish Land Bill.

The Nationalists declared their satisfaction therewith, and the smooth progress of the Bill is now assured.

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON,

AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Khedive has arrived in London on an unofficial visit.

Sir Condie Stephen, who is attached to the Khedive's suite, on behalf of the King, met the Khedive at the station and conveyed to him the King's welcome.

Sir Eric Barrington, representing Lord Lansdowne, Sir E. Cassel, Lord Eldon, Sir J. Gorst, and other Egyptian officials were present also at the station.

The Khedive is occupying Sir E. Cassel's house, and it is understood he stays one week.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TESTING TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Berlin newspapers give prominence to the Russian press reports of the movement of a large body of Russian troops to the East, ostensibly for the purpose of testing the transport facilities of the Siberian Railway.

STORMY DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

MORE ANTI-RELIGIOUS LAW.

After a most stormy discussion the French Chamber by 303 against 107 votes has passed the Bill prohibiting any member of a dissolved religious community to teach unless he proves that he has entirely severed his connection therewith.

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL MANNING AT BOHOTLE.

General Manning telegraphs that he arrives at Bohotle on the 26th instant, leaving an adequate garrison at Damot.

THE CEREMONIES AT BELGRADE.

NEW KING AND CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

King Karageorgevitch's demeanour was grave and nervous throughout yesterday's ceremonies

The Premier presented the leaders to him, including the chief conspirator, M. Machin, whom the King received in silence.

THE CONGO QUESTION,

A BRITISH NOTE.

The "Standard" states that a British Note regarding the Congo will be presented to the Belgian Government on Tuesday, proposing certain modifications in the Berlin Act.

AMERICAN SQUADRON AT KIEL.

ADMIRALS LUNCH WITH THE KAISER.

The Emperor William arrived at Kiel yesterday evening, and immediately invited the Admiral and Commanders of the American Squadron now there to lunch to-day.

SIR T. LIPTON IN THE STATES.

ENTERTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt sent general Corbin to meet Sir Thomas Lipton at the entrance of New York Bay yesterday, and invited him to luncheon at the White House to day.

THE FINANCE BILL.

THE THIRD READING.

The Commons have read the Finance Bill a third time.

COUNTY CRICKET.

MATCHES DRAWN.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The matches between Warwickshire and Derbyshire and Lancashire and Worcestershire have resulted in draws.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS' LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in-Council has been pleased to confer the following distinctions on the undermentioned gentlemen :—

COMPANION OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Mr. Gordon Walker and Colonel J. W Thurburn, members of the Central Committee of the Delhi Durbar.

COMPANION OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Dr J Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

Mr C Brown, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

Lieutenant Colonel Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly.

Mr J Huddleston, Officiating Traffic Manager, E I Railway.

Major Douglas, late Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

Mr C Keene, Deputy Traffic Manager, N W Railway.

Major Hudson and Captain Bannerman, of the Delhi Durbar Executive Committee.

Rai Ganga Ram, Superintendent of Works, Delhi Durbar.

H. E. THE VICEROY AND LADY CURZON.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' MOVEMENTS.

Lady Curzon returned to Simla from Naldera last night, and the Viceroy comes in his morning. Their Excellencies go out again later on when the weather permits. They hold a State Ball to morrow night.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

The plague mortality in India fell last week to 2,084 deaths, being a reduction of 1,616 on the total of the preceding week. The Punjab returns 1,191 deaths, and the Bombay Presidency, including Bombay and Karachi cities, 704.

THE TILAK CASE.

THE QUESTION OF THE ADOPTION.

POONA, JUNE 25.

Mr. Kharpade's evidence continued the whole day yesterday at Amraoti. He said that on Wednesday he relaxed the rules about closing the front door as Bala Maharaj left Poona and the Pandit removed from Ranade's house. Kumbhojkar had also arrived The negotiations were expected to result favourably. Witness related the main events from Wednesday to Saturday, and gave categorical contradictions to Tai Maharaj's allegations about the wrongful confinement.

In cross-examination witness was shown two letters of 1898, which complimented Tai Maharaj on her determination in following the advice to turn out her mother, but they did not show that Tai Maharaj was of resolute purpose. She was one who could easily be led by those around her. Two more letters about the adoption were shown to witness, who said he was indifferent as to the adoption of Nana Maharaj's son though witness had regarded him as better than any other of the Kolhapur boys, Bala Maharaj was regarded as too old for witness's purpose.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING MEET.

POONA, JUNE 25.

The opening meeting of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds met at Ganeshkhind South Gate early this morning. A large gathering assembled. Colonel Sheringham, Master of the Hounds, was welcomed, and a move was made towards the A. D. C.'s bungalow. The hounds soon settled down, and a jack broke across the hill down to the railing, but the animal had been gone a long time. The master brought the hounds near to the Botanical Gardens where a photo was taken by Mr. Stewart. Subsequently the Master decided to have another run, and accordingly drew the sugar covert at the opposite corner of the park near Aundh. A jack came out, and the hounds hustled well towards Pashan, but on reaching Pashan nullah he swung through some thick covert and a guava garden. The hounds hustled and Mrs. Hallet was first in at the kill.

CRICKET AT POONA.

ELEVEN VS. FIFTEEN.

The first test match of the Poona Gymkhana was played to-day between "Eleven" versus "Fifteen," and resulted in a win by 21 runs for the "Fifteen." The following are the scores :—

"FIFTEEN."

Captain Gresson, b Sergeant	0
Fred Young, b Cameron	11
Wallinger, c Frith, b Favell	12
Kirwan, c Faviell, b Forsyth	42
Thomas, b w, b Hawley	6
Captain Tregar, c and b Hawley	2
Major Chitty, c Frith, b Forsyth	18
Major Mosse, b Weatherby	13
Truman, c Sub, b Cameron	7
Hardy, c and b Weatherby	11
Airy, not out	20
Browne, b Cameron	5
Usher, b Cameron	8
Captain Knight, Mr. Ponsonby | did not bat	
Extras	22
Total	174

"ELEVEN."

Weatherby, c and b Wallinger	11
Favell, c Mosse, b Gresson	9
Major Chugne, c Wallinger, b Usher	23
Hawley, b Gresson	0
Frith, stumped	0
Young, b Wallinger	46
Cameron, run out	3
Grant, c Young, b Mosse	0
Captain Newsome, run out	13
Sargent, not out	11
Colonel Hazelton, b Wallinger	3
Extras	28
Total	153

GOLF AT POONA.

LADIES' MEDAL COMPETITION.

The following is the result of the Ladies' monthly medal Golf Competition at Yerrowda :—Miss Low, 55—15—40, winner ; Mrs. Caddell, 54—10—44 ; Miss Martin, 55—10—45 ; Mrs. Bagshawe, 67—20—47 ; Mrs. Anderson, 44—4—48 ; Mrs. Fawcett, 58—10—48 ; Mrs. Carter, 58—scr—49 ; Mrs. Bayard, 59—10—49 ; Miss Clement, 71—20—51.

WASHAWAY NEAR DIKSAL.

A washaway due to heavy rain occurred near Pimalwari station beyond Diksal yesterday. A culvert and some rails were washed away, interrupting the traffic for some time. The damage was not very great.

A SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASE.

One imported case of plague has been reported in the Poona Cantonment to-day.

The Rand Chamber of Mines considering the offer of a Japanese syndicate to supply 100,000 Japanese labourers for the mines in Johannesburg.

MITIGATION OF SENTENCE.

A HIGH COURT FINDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

Justices Rampini and Handley have ordered the release of the three servants of Mr. Jackson, Editor of the "Indian Gardening," who were convicted of defaming him to other servants, and thus preventing them from serving him. The men were sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment each, but they appealed to the High Court on the ground that the sentence was excessive. The men had already served a month, which their Lordships thought was sufficient to meet the purposes of the case.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A PRIVATE.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The confirmation is notified of the sentence of three years' penal servitude passed by a court-martial at Murree upon Private F. Thompson, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, for shooting at a sowar of the 17th Bengal Lancers.

THE SERVICES.

The following postings have been made in the Public Works Department :—Major H. F. Oldfield, R.E., officiates as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Scott-Moncrieff, on leave.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, on return from leave, is re-appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay.

Mr. H. C. Sparke is temporarily transferred to the Kalka-Simla Railway.

ACCIDENT AT POLO.

BANGALORE, JUNE 25.

Intelligence was received here to-day from Mysore to the effect that Captain Casson, A.-D.-C. to the General Officer commanding Poona, has met with a bad accident at polo. His pony fell and rolled over him, putting out Captain Casson's shoulder. He is staying with Mr. Bowring, the City Magistrate of Mysore, and is reported to be progressing favourably.

PLAGUE AT BANGALORE.

RISE IN THE STATISTICS.

Plague has reappeared for the fourth time at Davangere and Harihar on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The percentage of recoveries to attacks is reported to be very low. To-day's report for Bangalore shows that the figures are steadily creeping up again, but it is likely that disinfection measures will be taken in hand in more congested localities before the statistics rise appreciably.

There are indications of slight recrudescence in the Mysore City.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. F. Aston, Barrister-at-law, I. C. S., and the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, C. S. I., Barrister-at-law, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 6th June.

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. F. Aston, I.C.S., assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge at Bombay on the 6th June.

Lieutenant R. J. C. Burke passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 15th June.

The following appointments have been made :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud to be Political Agent, Third Grade, vice Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., retired. Major J. Davies to be Political Agent, Fourth Grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud, promoted. Captain J. W. B. Merewether to be Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, vice Major J. Davies, promoted. Captain E. O'Brien to be Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, vice Captain J. W. B. Merewether, promoted. Captain H. S. Strong to be Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, vice Captain E. O'Brien, promoted. Lieutenant R. J. C. Burke to be Assistant Political Agent, Fourth Grade, vice Captain H S Strong promoted.

The services of Major E. F. Marriott, Indian Army, Assistant Political Agent, Fourth Grade, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Captain K. V. Kukday, I.M.S., is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Bhuj, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Beale.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency, on probation, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, to be followed by special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and ten days, with effect from the 18th June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Honourable Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E., I.C.S, on relief, acts as Commissioner, Northern Division, vice the Honourable Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., I.C.S, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 15th June.

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Lower Standard on the 15th June.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., has now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination, and becomes Assistant to the Collector of Nasik.

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S, becomes Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar.

Messrs. J. E. C Jukes, I. C. S, and J. T. Sorsoon, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 15th June.

Mr. E. Sands, Hozur Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 15th June.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 15th June.

The Reverend J. H. Beck acts as Chaplain of Baroda till further orders.

The Honourable Mr. E. T. Candy, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign with effect from the 11th July.

Lieutenant R. L. Hagger, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, with effect from the 14th May in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., is appointed a First Assistant from the 30th March, the junior officers in the First and Second Grades reverting.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M.D., I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, in continuation with furlough on medical certificate for nine months, with effect from the 27th June.

Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, is promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary, supernumerary, with effect from the 19th April.

Mr. W. J. Weightman, temporary Superintending Engineer, Third Class, and Junior Consulting Engineer for the Southern Maratha Railway, Dharwar, is granted combined privilege leave for three months and furlough for twenty-one months.

Ex-Commandant Viljoen has declared his intention to settle in South Africa, although he has selected a Mexican locality for the Irreconcilables. He considers the outlook at the Cape hopeful, and adds that if the officials adopt the Home Government's admirable policy the hatred engendered by the war will rapidly disappear.

BOOKS OF MANY KINDS.

The King of the Dead, by Frank Aubrey, is one of the most weird stories that wild dreams of the power of new discoveries and reminiscences of the witcheries of "King Solomon's Mines" and "Treasure Island" could suggest. A work of fiction need not be probable to be interesting, and this takes its stand on a still undiscovered development of the might of the X. Rays. A High Priest of a hidden kingdom in Brazil wanders round the world in search of a lost kinsman whom prophecy points to as the restorer with himself, of the somewhat decayed power of his State. Don Lorenzo discovers a young man in England whom he considers very like what he wants, and does all he can to induce Neville Arnold to come with him in his marvellous yacht to South America. The young man's fiancee will not let him go, but a High Priest of such mysterious powers finds a way to carry out his wishes, and not alone the youth, but Beryl Atherton, too, is swept off to Brazil. Once within the grim boundaries of Myrvonia the extremes of science and barbarism, of beauty and of horror, justify the forebodings of Beryl that told her there was something uncanny connected with the wonderful Don Lorenzo. The scheme hatched in the brain of the High Priest depends on the most marvellous scientific operations. He was apparently quite at home in utilising in the most practical manner, the red ray in light, and had made it subservient to him in his daily needs, domestic or judicial. His yacht was sailed and lighted by some of its attributes, his own youth was preserved by another, a secondary sort of life was granted to the dead, one of whom was enabled by it to act as his very efficient secretary. But the temptation to attempt still more wonderful deeds was too much for the philosopher, and his best laid plans go a little awry. There is an immense amount of industry applied in the elaboration of the magical details of this story. The weaving of an ultra romantic series of incidents into the lives of very ordinary modern beings demanded an amount of daring on the part of the writer which he has not hesitated to display.

Facts and Phantasies, by Herbert Compton, with illustrations by Messrs. Booth, Desmond, Johnson, and Hodgson. These fugitive pieces and school songs were well worth collecting and reprinting. The skits and sketches that form the first part of the book are extremely amusing and raise many a laugh. Some are about such horses as the following :—

"Kabooter was a Spiti pony, and came from somewhere about the sources of the Indus. Grey in colour, like a pigeon, tireless, swift, steel-spirited, iron-mouthed and "perpetuum mobile" personified. Moreover he turned his toes out, like the dancing devil which he was. I bought him from the man who came once a month to shoe my garden ponies when I started tea-planting. It cost me a financial effort to scrape together sixty rupees for him, which at the rate of exchange of those days was equal to exactly five guineas, and a rather stiff mental effort to swallow the blacksmith's assertion that he was steed fit for a "Lat Sahib's beta" in other words the son of a peer of the realm. But for once in his life that horse-dealing Vulcan spoke the truth, and any peer's son, or his father, for the matter of that, might have been proud to own Kabooter. The one admitted drawback against him was that he would not allow anyone to mount him, and this if I remember aright, distracted no less than Rs. 100 from his selling value. I cannot say what precise argument operated on my infant mind in purchasing a horse no body could mount, but having incontinently done so, I came to love Kabooter more than any other horse I have ever possessed."

The endless tales about such steeds are lively reading. "Jottings of a Jungle-Wallah" on any and every subject afford several half hours' amusement, and many an old Malvernian will recognise the school songs that close the volume with pleasure.

Re-echos from Coondambo, by Robert Bruce, is a volume of verses on every imaginable subject, battles, birds, wrecks, trees, flowers, love, ghosts, rollicking songs, and sentimental ditties, bush songs and sea songs, suited to every taste. One "To a Mosquito" gives a fair average idea of the spirit of the versifier.

"Minute Musician—like the cats, nocturnal—
In song detestable you much excel ;
Yet, unlike cats, you sing not love et ræ l—
Of bloodshed only do your solos tell ;
And when in choruses you're singing o'er me,
While members of your spectral band descend
For means of sustenance to fiercely bore me.

I feel right here your vocal chords should end,
Boots would amuse you and mistake the window.
The lamp or looking-glass for lawful game,
Yet when from vampire wings I felt the wind Oh!
I would for vengeance Jewish law proclaim ;
Yea, blood for blood, but even if I got it
'Twould be my own, and not for use once more ;
As poison even, could I then allot it
'Twould lie untasted—you prefer fresh gore.
Your voice is wonderful, 'tis high soprano
But pleasing most when read of far away.
Oh mighty Amazon or sunny Orono—
As chamber music it is much too gay ;
Then vanish with it to the swamp or stock yard—
Ah! wretch I've got you—No, I have not,
thou h—
With teasing burr you twit me—Do not mock
pard.
But while you're able pack your trunk and go!"

There is plenty of local color in Mr. Robert, Bruce's Australian poems, with humour and pastoral memories culled from the life of a man who knows the bush well.

By the Ramparts of Jezreel, by Arnold Devonport. In this we have a stately presentation of that period of Jewish history wherein Jezebel reigned supreme, Jehoram prophesied, and Elisha succeeded to the mantle of Elijah. The romance in it is the love of Jehu for Idalia, the handmaid of Jezebel a romance that suffers eclipse by the passion of the terrible Jezebel for Jehu. The diction is in keeping with the ancient history narrative and for those who like the Biblical stories elaborated in modern novel-form this rendering will appeal. The final crash which ends Jezebel's life and wickedness by hurling her from the ramparts of Jezreel occurs in dramatic fashion after she has dealt death and misery on all round her. Idalias's pathetic fate is well described.

Mistletoe Manor is the title of a series of excellent Christmas Stories by Hume Nisbet. They are followed by some "Tales in Rhyme," and "Travel Notes" Of the stories, "A Blackbirding Incident" "The Snake Cure" and "The Outsider," are some of the best but all are good and readable.

Transposition at sight is a difficulty that musicians have often to face and there are few who can do it well instinctively. There is, however, a method in the proceeding, as all students of music know, and a mastery of that method is not impossible, though it is an intricate section of musical training. Being also a useful accomplishment it takes an important place in the Higher Examinations held by authorised Colleges of Music in England and abroad. Mr. G. Scrinzi has just published a booklet on the subject, entitled The Theory and Practice of Transposition at Sight for the special purpose of supplying candidates for the Higher Examinations in music with a knowledge of the right method of transposing at sight. It deals mostly with transposition a tone or half a tone lower or higher than the music to be read, such modifications being those more frequently required. The musician who masters this method will obviate the annoying failure that too often character rises stumbling at empts at transposing from a key that a singer finds impossible into one that fits his register. Mr. G. Scrinzi's booklet has met with the approval of Dr. Creser, Examiner for Trinity College, and it has been accepted for the Trinity College Library. The price is two rupees.

Selections from English Literature, Vol. II, edited by Cecil M. Barrow. This is a very well arranged volume specially intended for the use of schools in India, primarily for senior students in our Upper Secondary Schools. The compiler has paid close attention to the amount of text required and to the standard of English demanded in the course. Lamb, Hughes, Yonge, and Edgeworth have been laid under contribution. These names are a guarantee for excellence of diction as well as of high moral tone. Specimens of poetry are taken from Shakspeare, Gay, Goldsmith, Scott, Macaulay, and Arnold.

Mian Mir has been attacked earlier than usual by its annual cholera epidemic and unfortunately the outbreak this year is a somewhat severe one Some cases having occurred in the Artillery lines both the batteries have moved out into camp The 11th Bengal Lancers have also vacated their lines and gone under canvas. Two medical officers have been ordered to Mian Mir from Dalhousie for cholera duty.

INSULTING OUR PROTECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—

"When the foeman bears his steel
We uncomfortable feel,
And we find the wisest thing
Is to slap our chests and sing."

When Mr. W. S. Gilbert wrote those lines he was guilty of insulting every policeman in the British empire, but I never heard of anyone of them laying a complaint against him, or of combined action. Yet I suppose either or both would have been thoroughly justified. The cover of a certain comic paper is a standing insult, a perpetual slander. You must not insult a policeman. Indeed you must not answer him back. You might quite seriously say "Very sorry, Mr. Policeman, I apologise, and it is really very kind of you to run me in. You might have hammered me on the head and sworn it was in self-defence, and got half a dozen of your craft to give corroborative evidence ; but you didn't, and I will plead guilty and tell the Magistrate you are a smart and efficient officer." I wouldn't advise you to say it though, for the officer might suspect you of sarcasm. I used to think the only way to insult a policeman was to call after him "Peeler, Blue-bottle, Copper, Nix or Bobby," or to offer him sixpence instead of a shilling in front of his eyes instead of behind his back. That was in the days of my youth. In my declining years I find it is an insult calculated to provoke a breach of the peace to intimate to one of his Majesty's officers of Police, borough, or county, that you believe he is paid to do his work. As a rule an ordinary man demands his pay the moment it is due to him, and not only so but clinks it between his palms that his less fortunate fellows may envy him. With the police it is different. You must not insinuate that a policeman is a hired servant, much less tell him he receives a salary to discharge certain duties, though you may help towards finding the funds. Assume, as a Chinaman would, that his exalted individuality condescends to serve the utterly unworthy and despicable public without so much as soiling his hands with the filthy lucre of a corrupt treasury. On no account let him suppose you even suspect he receives money, or kind, either as an honorarium or as a "pour boire." If you do you are guilty of an offence against his sacred office, and your action is calculated to imperil the peace, perhaps of nations, for if you are a Hindu and the policeman a Mahomedan and the policeman strikes you there may be a fight, reaching from Bombay to Stamboul and right throughout East and South Africa, in about two minutes. I am led to these reflections by reading the report of a case which appeared in the evening editions of Wednesday. So far as I can gather at the time the carriage referred to there left its proprietor's bungalow both lights were ablaze ; when it reached the Wellington Fountain one had gone out. An Inspector of Police saw it, called out to the coachman, who replied "I am pulling up at the Ripon Club." That is the house referred to in the evidence. If the coachman had pulled up at the Wellington Fountain to light his second lamp, or let go his reins to do so, that coachman might not inappropriately have been called unwise. From the Wellington Fountain to the Ripon Club is perhaps a hundred yards. The policeman followed and desired to take the coachman into custody though his master had given his name. What would have become of the vehicle and the horse? Was the threatened action of the police officer, even if his manner were that of a Chesterfield, calculated to provoke mirth and a superabundance of civility? Is a professional gentleman, two professional gentlemen as a matter of fact, to permit a policeman say what he will and make no reply? The exclamation of the officer "I cannot follow every carriage to see where it goes" would seem to most people gratuitous It was never suggested he should. On might be excused thinking he would have known one of the gentlemen, if not both ; he knew that even to the end of the Bunder was not a great distance to follow a conveyance and he knew, or ought to have known, that the Ripon Club was the most probable stopping-place of those particular gentlemen. He must have seen them evening after evening. A police officer should know every one or of every one in his division. That is what an unsympathetic public would opine. I hope I am not saying anything but what is fair and legitimate and not calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. I do not say that I agree with Dr. Wadia or Mr. Kama, whichever it was, who said "you must be hard up for a job if you make so much of a trifle." Not at all, though I think the public will and would, if I may venture to say so (only for the sake of argument), prefer that they should look after thieves and vagabonds, forgers and gamblers, even beggars, than devote attention to affairs which make no great demands on their ability or prowess. I am not at all sure that the Police Regulations provide that two lamps shall perforce be lighted, if so should not a bicycle have two lights and a bullock-cart three or even four? Excuse me if I am wrong. And may I be permitted also to suggest with all due deference that if police officers should ever be so "spoiling for a row," so inflammable, that a protest from men in a superior social position to their own, prominent members of liberal professions, spoken with or without provocation, is thought sufficient to cause them draw their staves or revolvers, or whatever they carry, and run amok, would it not be well to appoint a police chaplain ; would it not be well to have them recite Dr. Watts' verses about angry passions in their examinations for promotion, and perhaps also to set them "punching the bag" two hours a day to work off superfluous energy? I make these suggestions in all humility and good faith and with due apologies to any and every body likely to feel aggrieved if I do not think the force wholly composed of saints and angels, though I do not say I do. If the Police Commission had not been dissolved I would have liked to communicate these views to its members. As it is, I wonder if I might with propriety and without offence send them to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India and to the Government of Bombay in the hope that they will appreciate their purport if not my timid manner of expressing them.—Yours, &c.,

AN ADMIRER OF THE POLICE.

Bombay, June 24.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain E. R. Robinson of the B. I. S. N. Company's Sirdhana, charged Entaz Musio, the serang, and sixty-seven seamen with disobeying lawful commands. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, defended the accused Mr. Byrne admitted that the accused had disobeyed the orders of the Captain, but contended that they were not bound to transfer from one ship to the other.

Captain Robinson said that the accused in fact did transfer on Sunday last from the s.s. Umbala but on coming to the s.s. Sirdhana they refused to do duty. When they came to know that he had been to the Police Court they came "salaaming" him and said they were willing to resume work. Proceeding the witness said that by the articles they were bound to serve for a term of 12 months on any ship of which they had served for seven months only. When they were transfered from the Umbala to the Sirdhana they were under the impression that they were going to Calcutta. And really speaking they were to go to Calcutta long before the 7th November when their time expired. The ship was to go somewhere else before going to Calcutta, and the accused thereupon refused to do work. That was the sixth time during the last two months that the British India crew had stopped work and the ship detained in port.

Mr. Byrne said his instructions were that the accused were to go to Calcutta as soon as they touched any Indian port. They were willing to serve on board the s.s. Sirdhana. They seemed to have a mistaken impression of the articles.

The accused said they were willing to serve on the s.s. Sirdhana. They had not received their pay, and when they joined the s.s. Sirdhana the Captain told them that he would see that they were paid. Three days passed away, and they did not receive their pay and, therefore, they said that either they should be paid or given their discharge.

The Magistrate remarked that he wanted the accused to understand that according to law they were liable to 13 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and for every 24 hours' disobedience to forfeit six days' wages. As they had expressed their willingness to go to work he would give them an opportunity that time and let them go with the forfeiture of 10 days' wages. He also ordered them to defray the costs of the prosecution.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE ADVENT OF SILK.

LOUIS XVI MODES.

THE ART OF MANICURE.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

There was a time when the silk gown meant the evening gown—the costume distinctly for dress occasions. Now all this is changed. The fashionable girl wears silk at any time. There is simply no end to their charming variety—taffetas silks, pongees, Shantungs, satin foulards, soft louisines, satin liberties, and pompadour silks—effectively combined with lace, embroideries, and ribbons. The evolution of the blouse suit since its first introduction has been something to marvel at. This year the blouse suit is quite as apt to be of silk as of linen, embroidered and lace trimmed. The new Shantung pongees come in full colours, blue and the natural coloured ones, however, being most in vogue. When trimmed elaborately with heavy yak or Cluny lace dyed to match the material in colour, they make one of the most useful gowns that any girl can have in her wardrobe. A gown of this material may be made up to wear upon formal occasions, such as small dinners, and yet make one of the most serviceable and smart gowns to wear when visiting. The full skirt is decidedly chic when made of this material, as it falls in graceful folds. There are, however, many clever ways in which this full effect can be obtained without putting pleats in the waistband. An irregular yoke descending in a narrow front panel is one of the favourite models for a pongee gown. The blouses are all full, and are quite elaborately trimmed. The long shoulder effect is gained on many by a cape effect. The sleeves continue to be large, but on some of the newest models the cuffs reach almost to the elbow.

Pongee and red are the favourite Parisian mixtures. One of the new trotteuse skirts recently seen was kilted. The kilts were also used to form the baby bodice, decorated with coarse Irish crochet for a collar, while an insertion of the same lace was carried down the front of the bodice and skirt ; this lace was in the form of motifs, threaded through with red taffets. There was a wide waistband of red leather with shoes to match. A scarlet hat and parasol, with a very long handle, completed this very chic costume. Another charming pongee gown, with a tiny figure in white, was combined with broad bands of cream tinted Cluny lace. Both the blouse and the skirt were corded, the cords running vertically to give the fashionable length of line to the figure. Separate motifs of the lace were applied to the stock collar and cuffs of the blouse. Among the prettiest of the silk gowns conspicuous for their handwork are the dainty dresses of white China silk, made up with the finest of lace, much handdrawn work, and many fancy stitches. Charming coats of pongee are also popular, and they are made distinctive by the trimming used. One pongee coat had a little bright red introduced round the collar, cuffs, and front of the garment. Others trimmed with delicate colours are delightful also. Pale blue with pongee is exceedingly good. Another pongee coat had a lace collar, the lace finished with a deep fringe. Persian colour effects in embroidery in delicate colours are also used. Apart from the sac coats and coatees of pongee there is the long silk coat made of Shantung in its natural color. A pleasing model reached nearly to the bottom of the gown. It was made with a shoulder cape and a novel cuff. The cape was trimmed with a motif of Shantung appliqué with ecru lace and the cuff was decorated in the same fashion.

There is, undoubtedly, a quaint charm about the newly revived Louis XVI. modes, especially as far as evening gowns are concerned, which is singularly attractive. They lend themselves, too, most amicably to the use of those dainty floral brocades, chine silks, and soft taffetas which have been brought out this season in so many daintily delightful colourings. The skirts that are gathered fully on the hips and worn with bodices coming down into quite a long point in front look charming in soft floral brocades, and one or two gowns made in this picturesque fashion were noticeable among the most successful toilettes seen at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night. The bodices with long points in front give considerable elegance to the figure, and are perfectly in harmony with the straight-fronted corsets of the moment. The deep cape collars, too, afford plenty of opportunities for the wearing of beautiful real lace, and those fine pieces of jewelled embroidery and delicate ribbon work so characteristic of the French fashions of that period, and so perfectly reproduced by the embroideresses of the present day. Bows of silver ribbon, with tasselled ends, form a favourite trimming on these Louis XVI. evening gowns, with little garlands of roses in chiffon, pink, yellow, or white. Silk blonde laces are being very much used upon evening skirts in taffetas glace, the lace being arranged in festooned flounces, headed with these small chiffon roses, and caught up here and there with bows of silver tissue. Not yet is fashion altogether weary of that combination of green and blue which was so much worn last summer. Greens and blues are still seen in close companionship, if not in harmony, though the shades, to be at all possible, must be chosen with great discretion. A very striking Empire dinner-gown which has just come from Paris is of fine green net, draped over blue chiffon, with an under-robe of gold tissue. The outer veiling of green net is sewn closely with emerald paillettes, and there is a deep Empire belt of gold tissue, embroidered with emeralds and diamonds. Evening gowns for debutantes are being made chiefly in white chiffon or very fine white net. The favourite form of skirt is that which is sunray pleated, and no style is more becoming than this for a tall, slim girl. Sometimes the tulle or chiffon skirt is lightly veiled with diamante net, and finished near the hem with garlands of very small roses, made in white chiffon. The small Banksia roses are still being worn, but the roses carried out entirely in satin ribbon are equally pretty, and less liable to become quickly crushed. Lilies-of-the-valley are favourite flowers also for debutantes and they look very pretty, forming a fringe round the decolletage of a white chiffon gown and appearing again upon the skirt in the form of little Empire wreaths.

They say that embroidered gloves are coming into vogue for summer wear, but it is doubtful whether they will ever become strictly popular. Great efforts have been made to introduce them before, but, strangely enough, whereas no extravagances are too great for us to adopt in the matter of hats and gowns, we "hasten very slowly" when it comes to any radical change in gloves and shoes. In Paris the fancy for red shoes and stockings seems just now to show signs of becoming a vogue ; but what Paris may do in the matter of foot-gear is by no means always advisable for us. With a black robe d'interieur red shoes are piquant and charming, no doubt ; but out of doors they look bizarre and bring the feet too much into prominence. But there are some of the prettiest shoes in soft shades of satin and silk designed to wear with the evening dresses ; they are embroidered in silks to match the gowns, and for these one can have nothing but praise. Naturally the amount of patient labour they represent when carried out by hand makes them a rather expensive item which would be beyond the means of many of us.

So many people wonder why their finger-nails are always in such a dreadful condition, and yet they don't stop to think they are constantly abusing them. The finger-nails are extremely delicate, and should receive the best of care. If you will carefully observe the following suggestions it will be the first and most important step towards pretty finger-nails. Never put scissors round the cuticle. It hardens the skin and causes it to get scaly, all of which is the beginning of ugly hang-nails. Don't cut the cuticle. If your finger-nails have been neglected, so that the cuticle has grown up on the nail in a ragged manner, have it loosened and trimmed down by a manicure who understands her business. Then if you will take the pains to loosen it with an orange stick each time after bathing the hands, you can easily keep it in good condition. If an orange stick is not handy, while the hands are moist, use your finger under a soft towel to push the cuticle back being careful not to press hard enough to injure the

base of the nail, which is very tender, and especially so in cases where the nails are naturally thin. It is a very common occurrence to see a person pick up a penknife to clean her finger-nails, or possibly use the sharp pointed end of a file, more often the fancy silver files. Never do this if you would have nice nails. It not only injures the skin under the nail, making it ragged and giving it an inflamed look but in doing this you are bound to scrape the under part of the end of the nail, and that is why they split and break off.

If the flesh under the nail has become stained from ink, fruit, or in any other way, don't try to scrape it out. There are plenty of good bleaches to be used for this purpose that will not injure the flesh or nail. A great many manicures use peroxide. Wind a very little absorbent cotton round the end of the stick, wet it in the peroxide, and thoroughly moisten the flesh under the nail. The stain will soon disappear. Peroxide is considered a rather vigorous treatment by some manicures, and they much prefer to use cuttlefish in a powder form. This answers the same purpose and is not so apt to harden the skin. Never allow a manicure to scrape your finger nails. While it may thicken the nail, it will likewise produce ridges and a corrugated appearance. Never scrub your nails in strong ammonia water. It hardens the cuticle and renders the nail crisp and easily broken. A great many persons find it hard to keep their cuticle neat and trim. In some cases it is natural for it to grow rapidly and in a ragged fashion. This can be remedied by using hot olive oil at night. Each night, after you have bathed the hands in warm water and soap, first take an orange stick and loosen the cuticle carefully all round the nails. Then heat a tablespoonful of pure olive oil and wrap enough absorbent cotton on the end of the stick to take up oil enough to thoroughly saturate the cuticle.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, June 5.

A Movement is on foot in Wales to establish a series of inter-town contests on the cycle race path. The promoters of the scheme gain confidence in their venture by the keen rivalry which exists between the inhabitants of Welsh towns; they attribute the sole success of the Welsh football clubs to this town rivalry, and anticipate similar large gates should they institute team racing on the cycle track between competitors from different towns. Cycle racing has undoubtedly boomed in the Principality, and meetings are always better attended than in any other part of Great Britain, so the introduction of inter-town contests should prove a grand success. The venture will be watched with interest, since there are great possibilities in the idea.

A new method of carrying a passenger in connection with a motor bicycle has recently made its appearance on the roads. Instead of the usual trailer car or forecarriage as used in the ordinary way, a basket carriage has been devised which can be attached to the side of the motor bicycle in such a way that driver and passenger are side by side. At present, if the motor-cyclist wishes for company, he has the choice of pulling a trailer or having a front basket chair fixed to his machine. Both of these have their disadvantages, and in neither case can two riders converse with comfort. The new attachment appears to be safe, sociable and comfortable, and does away with the danger of side-slip by converting the bicycle into a three-wheeler.

Now that the cycling has spread to such a large extent, it is not surprising that many road surveyors should be numbered amongst the devotees of the wheel. It is certainly fortunate for wheelmen when the road surveyor of their district is a cyclist, for it stands to reason that he must be more keenly alive to the wants of cyclists, and be ready to do all he can to provide the best cycling roads. For instance, it used to be a common practice when, at the beginning of the winter season, new metal was laid upon the roads, to cover the whole surface from one side to the other; but now it is particularly noticeable that in almost every case a small passage is left at either side which enables the cyclist to pass with but little inconvenience. The thoughtfulness in all cases might not be specially for the cyclists' welfare, but one has very good reason to suppose that the wheelman is chiefly responsible.

It is doubtful whether many people know of the practical experiments which were made some years ago, and which showed that no less than 45 per cent. of the wear and tear of roads was due to horses' hoofs. Atmospheric variations were responsible for 20 per cent., while the wheels of vehicles accounted for the remaining 35 per cent. In regard to the last item, of course, iron-shod wheels were taken into consideration, and when we bear in mind the wonderful difference in the wear upon the road surface by iron-shod wheels as compared with rubber-shod wheels, it is seen how very slender indeed are the grounds upon which many local councils and similar bodies suggest the taxation of cycles, especially when such suggestions are made on the plea that they wear out the roads.

Some changes have been made in the programme of the Gordon-Bennett race in Ireland. In the first place it has been decided to start the cars at a minimum of seven minutes' intervals, so that, unlike the Paris Madrid contest, it will be practically a time race. Secondly arrangements have been made to draft another large body of police to help keep the course. Thirdly, extra controls have been arranged for at dangerous corners and narrow places along the course. Finally, no spectators will be allowed within a hundred yards of the course, except where banks or stone walls exists. Further precautionary measures are under consideration, but, nevertheless, the element of danger connected with this contest far outweighs the commercial potentialities. It is generally understood that the various counties through which the course lies will only permit the race to proceed under very vigorous precautions for the public safety.

A kilometer has been run by motor at a rate of over 80 miles an hour, and a mile has been accomplished on a circular track in sixty-two seconds. The King has travelled frequently at twenty miles an hour, and the speeds for which the Prime Minister has been three times fined, have varied from twenty-three to thirty-three miles an hour. No Prime Minister in the world before ever travelled by road at a rate of nearly a mile in just over two minutes, and though Mr. Balfour has broken the law by doing so, he has helped by his "active resistance," to hasten the day when the motor must be accepted as the readiest and quickest means of travel over short distances, and over long ones. It is not ten years since the winning motor in a great race attained a speed of only thirteen miles an hour! It took the steam engine fifteen years to increase its speed four times: it has taken the motor only seven years to do the same. The winning speed was thirteen miles an hour in 1894, in 1895 it had risen to fifteen, in 1898 it was twenty-three, and in 1899 the fastest speed was thirty miles. But in two years the speed of the motor was all but doubled and in 1901 M. Fournier astounded the motor world by travelling 327 miles in less than six hours. It was a record speed of over fifty three miles an hour, and M. Fournier's motor, running between Paris and Bordeaux, beat the Sud Express, the fastest long-distance train in the world, by more than an hour. In the last event from Paris to Madrid, the first stage to Bordeaux was accomplished at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

The well known Continental racing man Lesna, always seems to be in trouble, the latest accident falling in his way being in the Paris-Madrid race, in which he started as a competitor in the motor cycle section. The smash up occurred about midway between Paris and Bordeaux, and resulted in Lesna sustaining a fractured knee. Recovery will be long and tedious, and Lesna may rely upon the good wishes of his many friends.

With the extension of motoring, the speech question comes in for a lot of discussion; but it is satisfactory to cyclists that while the police authorities and automobilists are at loggerheads, the long suffering wheelman at the hands of the country police, are left more alone. What was considered furious cycling sinks into insignificance, when compared with the speed of some of the modern motors. Besides, the police consider it a higher honour to haul up an automobilist than a cyclist.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

THE BARODA EARLY MARRIAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We welcome the first authoritative effort to promote social reform on the part of His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda by discouraging early marriages among his subjects. There can be no two opinions as regards the disastrous effects of the custom of infant marriages as is met with among the Hindus. Many feel a warm sympathy with the undertaking which has for its object to improve and elevate the position of young men and women in his State.

Narratives written more than two thousand years ago, when compared with the modern history of the Hindus, convinces us how little change our people have undergone. They are hard to move. Religious disputes and controversies seldom disturb their peace. They adopt the rules and ceremonies of their forefathers and believe in their tenets. Empires come and go, dynasties change, but our society remains unconcerned. The conquest of the Mahomedans or Europeans have not been able to alter the long established manners and customs so deeply interwoven in our religious tenets. The Mahomedan invaders, though they became politically supreme, were never able to supplant the Hindus. Although the English have spread themselves over the whole country and achieved a political supremacy greater than that which once belonged to the Musalmans, yet they have blended far less with the inhabitants. Oil and water do not keep more distinct than do the rulers and the ruled at present in India.

Infant marriages have no sanction whatever from either "sruti" or "smriti." The practice of Swayanvara, choice marriage, which prevailed in the Pauranic period, went to show that in ancient times a girl was married when she had fully advanced in age, and attained full maturity of understanding, and was able to exercise full discretion to take a man for better or for worse. A boy became a Brahmachari or unmarried bachelor, and was supposed to reside with his preceptor till he acquired a knowledge of the Veda. He was allowed to take a wife after he completed his education, and was launched into the world well equipped to take all the responsibilities consequent upon marriage. The practice which was permissible before and after Manu's time is now altogether prohibited.

The custom of child marriages owes its origin to the crafts of the priesthood. Brahmins came to be regarded as the superior caste among the Hindus and were the writers of the holy scriptures. They reserved to themselves extraordinary privileges, and by their priestly craft interpreted the shastras to secure the highest benefit for themselves. It must not be forgotten that priests derive very large benefit from the observance of the custom. No other tribe being admitted to the priesthood, all the mysteries of our religion and sacred knowledge were confined to them. Our religious and moral system is no doubt of great antiquity, but before the Vedas or sacred volumes were written every thing was handed down by oral tradition, and the account was obscure and fabulous. In this system we are struck with the intermixture of truth with error and false traditions bearing in many particulars a resemblance to the sacred truths of divine revelation. Wizard lore beguiles the erring mind of the Hindu clouded by priestly wiles. In fact the superiority of the Brahmins in the Hindu lawyer's scheme is the hinge on which the whole social system turns.

The children are married at the discretion of their parents, in some cases the girls at three or four and the boys at six or eight. The bride afterwards sees her husband as a playfellow. She is to be taught to place her affection on this object. When she is eleven years old she commences the duties of a wife and the mistress of a family. She is at once transformed from a child to a housewife. We see women who often are mothers at twelve years of age and grandmothers at five and twenty. The custom is fraught with evil and leads to a variety of mischief. It is a great impediment to female education. It leads to early widowhood. The infant widow is not permitted to marry a second time though a man may have a succession of wives. It is the cause of many of our social grievances. A girl cannot be kept unmarried beyond ten years. Hence parents are very anxious at any cost to get her wedded even to an old man or sickly youth. The consequence is that the race is gradually deteriorating. The evil is really eating the very vitals of our society.

With the so-called rapid progress of education and enlightenment among the people since the advent of the British rule there has been no corresponding earnestness to grapple with such evils which are so rampant all around. It is true that such deep rooted prejudices cannot be removed in a day. But has not the evil existed sufficiently long. People naturally cling to the manner of life to which they have long been used, and come to look upon that as the only natural condition of mankind. Hence it is clear that legislative interference, in fixing the minimum of the marriageable ages of girls and boys, with penal clauses for punishing the parents or other guardians for violating the said law, is most desirable. No reform can be carried out unless some political influence is brought to bear upon it. The history of the world shows this very clearly. The masses still grope in darkness. They are spellbound by their customs and the foolish teachings of their priests. People by themselves are quite unable to cope with the evil in operation. The more educated among them feel the necessity of discountenancing such a practice, and most of them would undoubtedly act up to their conviction, if they only could. But caste is too powerful even for men in that position. Legislation is, therefore, required to meet a serious practical evil.

The penal provisions of the draft bill ought to have been more stringent. Marriages that will be contracted before the minimum age fixed should be declared invalid. There ought to be substantial punishment of imprisonment for violation of the rules. The limit of fine proposed to be imposed is very low. The parties will, in anticipation of a possible prosecution, add it to the amount of dowry to be recovered. It will be an additional burden on the parents of the bride. The rich who can afford to pay the sum will set the law at nought. The attempt in this direction being the first of its kind it must not be put in the power of either party, rich or poor, to evade the law. The Maharajah, who is striving to benefit the people, will, it is hoped, in passing the Bill into law, provide for its breach substantial sentence of imprisonment and increase the amount of fine so as not to allow his subjects to trifle with it. We sympathise with every attempt on the Maharajah's part to ameliorate the condition of his people, and he has our best wishes for the success of his efforts in this direction.—Yours, &c.,

June 24. B. B. N.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 3,54,824 have been prepared for moving a Wing of British Infantry out to Mandalay Hill from Fort Dufferin. Another estimate amounting to Rs. 7,11,813 has been prepared for providing accommodation for the headquarters and Wing of a Battalion of British Infantry to be transferred from Mandalay to Maymyo. Both these estimates are now under consideration. The question of providing accommodation for the 8th Gurkhas at Maymyo is also being considered.

It is proposed to institute a new degree—viz. that of Bachelor of Education—in connection with the Punjab University. The examination to be held for this purpose will be open to graduates who have undergone a course of training for 2 years at a Training College for teachers affiliated to the University. The subjects to be taken up will be (1) Mental and Moral Science in their relation to the work of teaching, (2) Methods of teaching, and school management; (3) Lives and works of eminent teachers, and the systems of instruction adopted in Foreign countries; and (4) Practical skill in teaching. English is proposed to be the medium of instruction in all subjects in this examination.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. D. E. WACHA'S SPEECH.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

At the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Wednesday, Mr. D. E. Wacha, in supporting the adoption of the report, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Our report is exhaustive enough, and is conclusive evidence of the substantial work transacted last year in the interests of the general body of millowners. It also bears evidence of the ability with which each important question has been handled and elaborated by our secretary whose assiduity is beyond praise. You have already noticed that the report deals with both internal and external topics. I mean those which relate to our own domestic economy and those which we have had to deal in consequence of foreign correspondence, including communications from official authorities. On some of these previous speakers have already drawn your attention, but it may not be out of order to refer to some others. It is evident that the proposals of a variety of character on ventilation, boilers, engines, fencing of machinery and so forth are continually cropping up. In reference to all these it would seem there is very imperfect knowledge on the part of those suggesting them. And it often becomes a difficult question for your Committee to dispel ignorance, furnish exact information, and, above all, to contend the inutility in certain cases of insisting upon nostrums wholly unsuited to Indian factory conditions. In all these respects, as well as on the commercial section connected with the cotton trade, it would be a great advance to have in our midst a small body of experts who could advise the authorities on all matters touching the well-being of factories. The time is ripe for moving the Government to institute such an advisory Board, which, I doubt not, will prove of the greatest satisfaction—millowners will be at all times prepared to carry out all reasonable suggestion, made by the constituted authorities. But the evil is that these authorities are fugitive. There is no continuity of knowledge and experience. This makes it difficult for the Government to recognise to its fullest extent the practical difficulties which, oftener than not, are to be met with in the way of the adoption of proposals which may have been crude or undefected, or but imperfectly understood. While a good deal of unnecessary correspondence will be avoided, there will be a greater despatch and more satisfactory solution of difficult problems.

UNMITIGATED MONOPOLISTS.

Other external matters have reference to the fiscal projects of the Imperial authorities and to the policy now and again adopted by the great shipping companies which convey our goods to different ports. Both, by reason of the power and influence they possess, are unmitigated monopolists. As a result, millowners have to submit, despite all fair and reasonable protests and remonstrances to the caprice of these monopolists. Their arbitrary action has to be endured which is indeed grievous. The Imperial authorities in their relation to cotton manufactures have for the last eight years adopted a policy which in its effect, is not only unjust and oppressive but solely continued in class interests. In its incidence the excise duty is worse than the income tax for, while the last tax profits the first tax capital when there are no profits to speak of but an actual loss. As to the shipping companies they are masters of the situation, and so long as unity and strength are absent to break down their monopoly, their oppressive policy of freight will have to be endured, though they have of late been somewhat more merciful. To me, personally it seems humiliating that millowners should be so far wanting in public spirit and enterprise as to be unable, in their own best interests, to defeat the existing combination. For, Mr. Chairman, it should be remembered that the time is not far distant when the keener rivalry in the yarn trade in the Far East will necessitate a searching review of the present entire economic position of our mills. It will be a shortsighted policy which will neglect to seize time by the forelock and prepare for the contingency.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

Coming to the internal factors, the most important is the supply of the raw staple. It is a matter of profound regret that while year after year passes by not the slightest effort is made to improve the growing deterioration in the quality of medium and long stapled cotton. An organised effort on a small and unambitious scale, as an initial measure, is highly desirable. There are no insuperable difficulties in the way. But the cultivator needs all the support and encouragement which consumers and exporters can give in order to bring back that better quality of staple which was such an excellent feature in the trade in the eighties and in the early nineties. Too much stress need not be laid on this all important point on which beside myself other speakers have at previous annual meetings drawn pointed attention. It will be hopeless to spin higher counts and weave finer cloths until the improvement in the raw staple takes place. Next the supply itself of the raw material needs to be well considered in view of future eventualities. For some years past the indigenous supply has been partly divided between India and Japan. The last is now a larger importer than all the continental ports and the United Kingdom. But if the report given out in the press some time ago be correct, there may be another colossal sharer in the annual supply of our cotton. An eminent local firm is said to have closed its business in Americans and is likely to invest its disengaged capital in Indian cotton. What effect may such a proposal if carried out have on our supply it may be problematical to say.

A WORD OF WARNING.

But even here it is the counsel of perfection to be forwarded. It may be that cotton cultivation may extend in the near future, now that the effects of the two late famines are happily passing away, and that we may not feel the pinch which is the same thing as dear cotton, and therefore, a diminished margin of profit, or even none at all. Whether it will be so or not we must leave coming events to inform us. But our Association can certainly take a leaf out of the book of the Manchester organisation which is now rightly making efforts, in view of the latest developments of the American Cotton Trade to become as far as practical somewhat independent of New York and Boston. I refrain from harping once more on the psychological part of our industry which is also looming in the distance and is destined one day or another to effect the margin of profits. The ravages of pestilence and the lamentable mortality arising from diseases of the respiratory organs have their own lessons to teach to us as far as our operations are concerned. In this connection it will indeed be a red letter day in the annals of the Association when the correspondence going on for months past between the Improvement Trust and the Committee takes a practical shape and the first block of chawl is built. For it is superfluous to state that whatever tends to improve the sanitary conditions of the dwelling places of our working classes is an economic gain of the highest value. As Mr. David has made special mention of the subject in his practical speech, I refrain from expatiating on it any more. That is one part of my parable under this head. The other is the apprehended scarcity of labour. It is a serious question on which the sooner the attention of millowners is rivetted the better. In this connection I am glad that my suggestion for a provident fund for the operatives made at a previous meeting is recalled by Mr. David.

THE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Thus, sir, viewing the present situation of the local cotton industry from all points of view, external and internal, which have been confronting us for some years past it seems to me that a severe self-introspection at this juncture will not be unwelcome. None will deny that the many elements to which I have referred are a source of anxiety to the trade, and it will depend on the practical sagacity we may bring to bear on their respective solution for our common interests, how far the industry, will be prosperous in coming years I am far from indulging in pessimism, but experience informs us how a callous and continuous disregard of existing conditions of an unsatisfactory character had led in the end to evil consequences. It would, therefore, be a part of wisdom to introspect ourselves, as suggested, if we are to succeed in avoiding those elements which now threaten the future prospects of the industry. One word more and I have done. I do not say anything on the subject of the disastrous effects on the spinning industry by the extreme dislocation of China exchange—neither is my inclination to say aught on the all absorbing topic of preferential tariffs to which reference has been made by our friend, Mr. David. As to the first, it will be sufficient to say that all artificial currency is doomed to failure, despite temporary success. But Bombay owes a great deal to Mr. J. A. Wadia for his initial agitation in the matter which has now been so well taken up by Sir Edward Sassoon in London.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

As to the preferential tariff controversy, it hardly falls within the scope of our report, but I must, all the same express my entire variance with the views propounded by Mr. David. It is my strong conviction that it will be an evil day when Indian interests come to be wholly subordinated to the policy of the self-governing Colonies. Their interests are in conflict with ours. Whatever may have been the causes which have unfortunately wrought the present economic evils in the country by reason of the trade policy of our rulers in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, we should carefully guard against the aggravation of the evil at the present hour. While admitting that protection, within certain well defined limitations and restrictions, is necessary for the protection of young industries in India, it would be, I repeat, an evil day when the first principles of free trade are supplanted by the hollow plausibilities and shibboleths of the Imperial Protectionists. Preferential tariffs contemplated by Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda are liable to be destructive of a large portion of India's foreign trade. Not only are there wheels within wheels which will diminish that trade, but it will have a certain tendency to cripple the purchasing power of Indians, poor as it is, and in the long run embarrass the finances of the country, leading ultimately to enhanced taxation. And I take this opportunity to raise my warning voice against the dangerous experiment. With these words I beg to support the original motion. (Applause.)

MISTRIES OR LICENSED SURVEYORS.

Apropos of the reference to Mr. Gostling made by the Municipal Executive Engineer at the Building Inquest the other day, the following letter written by Mr. Gostling's late partner, Mr. James Morris, twelve years ago, forms interesting reading:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that your sensible and opportune leader on the draft Municipal by-laws will, in connection with the letters from Mr. Stevens and Mr. Campbell, have the desired effect, and that these by-laws will now be submitted, for consideration and final settlement, to a committee of experts constituted in accordance with Mr. Stevens' suggestion.

The public by this time is, I think, agreed that the Corporation was not the proper body to discuss these by-laws, and although one or two of the most objectionable clauses has been withdrawn and several others have been modified, yet, even in their present form, they are incomplete and unsatisfactory, whilst some of the clauses retained, notably No. XXV, are oppressive: this one, which was passed by a narrow majority of two in spite of my protest, prohibits gutters constructed with combustible materials, and therefore abolishes teak gutters covered with cloth and dammer, which in many cases are the only possible materials for this city, and which have been used in our houses from time immemorial. The insistence of this clause will inflict the greatest hardship on the city, and what is more, I believe, it will be found impossible to work it.

Mr. Campbell has very rightly called attention to an abuse in the case with which a licensed surveyor's signature may be obtained to plans which he never prepared, and I believe Mr. Stevens' suggestion that a licensed surveyor should be made responsible to supervise the building he plans is a proper one.

Another suggestion—and one that was made by Mr. Campbell and myself at the Coroner's inquest on the Jamblimolla disaster, was that no mistrie should be allowed to erect a building unless he held a Municipal licence as a mistrie. Such a provision is most necessary. No plumber can do his work without a license; and even architects, engineers, or surveyors must be licensed. Why then should the native mistrie, who is largely responsible for much of the jerry building in this city, be exempted?

My partner, Mr. Gostling, had several interviews with Mr. Murzban whilst the Committee on the draft by-laws was sitting, at which he urged that non-official experts should be heard, but he was informed that the Committee had no authority to receive evidence, and it was in consequence of this want of power that Messrs. Gostling and Campbell at Mr. Murzban's suggestion, addressed their letter to the Chairman of the Committee with a view to their objections to the by-laws coming before the Corporation.

Surely it was a most extraordinary proceeding to appoint a Committee to draw up by-laws with only one architectural expert upon it—and he an official—and to so tie the hands of that Committee that it had no power to accept assistance from the only persons who were competent to give it.

During the last 28 years in which I have been in practice in this city, I have, in addition to designing and building a great many houses for Europeans and also for natives, inspected, measured, and valued several thousands of houses belonging to the various castes who make up our community. I have necessarily become familiar with the customs and needs of the city, and the same can be said for Messrs. Gostling, Campbell, and Hewson, and several of the native architects, beside whom we have Mr. Stevens with his exceptional abilities as an architect and experience in large buildings. Now I ask is it conceivable that not one of us should be in a position to give real and very practical help in such a measure as by-laws for the buildings of a city in which we are engaged every day whose interests we have at heart, and which we have in some small measure helped to improve and to beautify?

I feel very strongly that in the interests of the public we architects had a right to be heard, and I think that if the Committee were without the power to consult us, they should have asked for it and so obtained the co-operation necessary to secure to the city a set of by-laws, which, whilst providing against unsafe and badly ventilated houses, shall not interfere with native customs, or press with undue harshness upon any section of the community, and shall stand the wear and tear of practical work. In any case the working of the by-laws should be entrusted to an assistant to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality who must be a trained architect,—Yours, &c.,

J. MORRIS,

Aug. 19, 1891. M.S.A., and Assoc. Inst. C.E.

A WEALTHY KHOJA MERCHANT'S ESTATE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the suit filed by Mr Karim Nensey against Ali Mahomed Nensey, Dawoodbhoy Nensey, and Jethbai widow of Nensey Peroo Mahomed. The plaintiff in the suit prayed that the estate of Nensey Peroo Mahomed might be administered by the court, that a receiver be appointed, and the shares of the parties ascertained and divided among them. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Chimanlal N. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madan, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for the defendants.

At the close of the case, on a suggestion from the Bench the parties referred the points in dispute to arbitration, and a consent decree was passed accordingly. Under the decree it was agreed that, on the defendant Ali Mahomed Nensey undertaking to obtain the following order in an appeal filed by him against a decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, dated 31st January last, and passed in suit No. 182 of 1902, namely—appeal dismissed, Ali Mahomed to pay the costs of the respondents in appeal; the decree of the 31st January to be confirmed in all respects save and except the reference to Messrs. Dinshaw and Madan to determine, the amount of rent payable to Ali Mahomed Nensey by Karim Nensey to stand cancelled, and that the latter is not to pay anything to Ali Mahomed Nensey in respect of such rent, and that Ali Mahomed Nensey was to withdraw his letter to the Collector of Bombay requesting him to withhold his sanction to the division of certain properties on the Malabar Hill Under the above his lordship passed the following consent decree:—The first and second defendants were to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 6,500 within two months, and the plaintiff and defendants should make no claim against the estate. Messrs. Sheriffbhai Devji and Abdulla Nor Mahamed were appointed to take charge of the assets of the deceased Nensey Peroo Mahomed with liberty to sell or mortgage his estate, and to have powers to defend or compromise the suit filed by Ebrahimbhai Hassan against the administrators of the deceased. The receivers were further empowered to pay Rs. 5,000 to the plaintiff, and to pay all debts due by the estate, and to divide the balance in equal shares between the plaintiff and first two defendants.

The period of deputation in England of Dr. M. A. Stein, of the Punjab Education Department, which expired this month has been extended, with the permission of the Secretary of State for India, to a date not later than 31st December 1903. On his return to the Province, Dr. Stein will, it is expected, be transferred to the North-West Frontier Province as Inspector-General of Schools.

In connection with a reference from Government, the Syndicate of the Punjab University has decided that Sanitary Science and practical Hygiene are subjects not suited to the Intermediate and Degree examinations of the University in either the Arts or the Science Faculty, and that they may be included in the entrance course as optional subjects in both the Faculties; but that they ought to be included in the course for the School Final examination, if and when that examination is instituted.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Bronchitis.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Asthma.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Influenza.
Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

THE DIVERSION OF SOUTH INDIAN TRADE.

FROM COCANADA TO BOMBAY.

The following is a continuation of the correspondence that has been taking place between the Cocanada Chamber of Commerce and the Traffic Manager of the Nizam's State Railway on the subject of the great diversion of trade that has taken place from Cocanada to Bombay since 1895.

THE CASE FOR THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

On the 3rd instant the Traffic Manager of the Nizam's Railway wrote as follows to the Cocanada Chamber:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th ultimo. I have carefully perused the further arguments you adduce in your endeavour to demonstrate that the same mileage rates should be quoted by us for seeds from stations on this Railway to Cocanada Port as to Bombay, although—as you show by the quotation you make from the statement showing rates and mileages from our stations to Cocanada and Bombay respectively which I forwarded to you with my letter No. A. 26-S713 of 14th ultimo—the rates in force from Ghanapur to Cocanada still leave you an advantage of no less than 1 anna 1 pie per maund, which I contend is a considerable one. This, however, you bring forward as an extreme case of the unfairness of our present rates, whereas from every other seed exporting station on our Line, in the area within which you are interested in drawing traffic to Cocanada, you hold in every instance a still greater advantage in rates, except in the case of Bhongir, where the difference in your favour is even than shown to be 11 pies per maund.

You urge that all we are concerned with is to level the rates up or down so as to give the same mileage rate to Cocanada as to Bombay, although, geographically, your Port is more favourably situated as regards the distance from our stations by some 200 to 250 miles as compared with the Port of Bombay. I would ask you, however, to kindly consider how long distance traffic would be affected were we to carry out such policy. Where rates for such traffic are concerned it is not a question for each Railway to solely take into account the mileage run over the Home Line, but also to weigh the total distance the products legislated for have to traverse to reach a Port, and base their rates on the through distance, so enabling distant Ports to obtain a share of the export trade of a District in fair competition with other Ports where the quotation of ordinary Railway rates still place the latter at a very great advantage, and other things being equal, are enabled to still command the market. If the policy you suggest, viz., that equal mileage rates should be quoted to all Ports, irrespective of their geographical position, were really practised by Railways, it is difficult to see how the products grown in remote Districts could ever be brought to Ports. I contend that in the quotation of rates certain cases require special facilities in the nature of special rates to foster trade, whereas in other instances, and for shorter distances, ordinary rates more than enable certain Ports, such as Cocanada, to hold her own.

As regards the concluding paragraph of your letter suggesting that Government should step in where two or more Railways are interested in securing the traffic, which therefore becomes competitive and should ascribe certain areas to each Railway, no doubt such an arrangement would be highly beneficial to Railway Companies, but you would find that, far from assisting the mercantile community it would, in practice, be very much to their disadvantage. The fact of each Railway being the monopoly of the carrying trade in certain prescribed areas would simply resolve itself into those Railways quoting whatever rates they thought fit. With competition in rates the gainers are the merchants, not the Railways, and it would be a very good thing for us if such competition could be done away with, as our earnings would thereby be very considerably enhanced.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe that the attraction of the trade in the case under discussion to East and West is in my opinion simply a matter of steamer freights and Port facilities, and Railway rates do not affect the question.

THE CHAMBER'S REPLY.

To this letter the Cocanada Chamber replied on the 20th instant as follows:—

I am favoured with your letter of 3rd instant in which you contend that to enable a distant Port such as Bombay to obtain a share of the export trade of a District it should have a special "cheaper" rate all other things being equal. In the case of Bombay this letter is not so as the said Port obtains immense advantages in steamer rates, there being direct liner tonnage to Continental Ports partly owing to Bombay being geographically nearer to the consuming centres Such being the fact, Bombay is not entitled, by your own reasoning, to any favours in said direction.

Re the subject now under discussion there were, and still are, facilities to bring all the seed indicated to Cocanada, its natural outlet, and there is no question whatever about any District in this particular connection being too difficult to tap for export from hence. The attached statement convincingly shows from your own figures the disastrous effect to the export trade of seeds to Cocanada from the Nizam's Dominions, and the unhappy results that have followed a misguided policy. Such cannot be said to be fostering trade neither, under the circumstances, can it be admitted that "ordinary" as quoted against special rates enable Cocanada to hold its own.

The Chamber does not follow you in your contentions as expressed in last four paras. This Chamber has no objection to Railway earnings being enhanced, and does not believe for one moment that higher rates would unfavourably affect the seed traffic of the Nizam's line in the slightest degree, there being no water-borne competition. There is, therefore, no good reason why rates should not be levelled up West so that Wadi and Bezwada be placed on an equal footing and the like ratio obtain East or West. The Chamber again contends that the Nizam's line, occupying an intermediate position, should adjust its scales of rates impartially, and give neither end any advantage over the other. Provided you do not see your way to level up rates in manner indicated, then the Chamber does expect you to give Cocanada such special rates as now obtain with Bombay. The Chamber would be glad to receive your explanation of the very serious diversion of traffic in castor seed since the last half of 1898, and would specially call your close attention to the figures for 1901-1902 and to the unsatisfactory outlook for the Port of Cocanada as therein shown.

The Chamber desires to be informed whether any special rates exist whereby Cocanada benefits by the attraction of trade from the district west in the Nizam's territory, or in what other manner Cocanada directly or indirectly benefits by your tariff in regard to equitable or favourable treatment in any direction?

Statement showing the quantities of castor and gingelly seed booked from all the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Stations to Bombay and Cocanada since:—

Year Ending.	To Bombay.		To Cocanada.	
	Castor. Tons.	Gingelly. Tons.	Castor. Tons.	Gingelly. Tons.
Dec 1895	17,971	5,577	18,252	3,469
Dec 1896	13,535	6,833	17,663	5,143
Dec 1897	6,385	1,313	8,925	1,471
Dec 1898	23,6[illegible]8	8,347	15,927	1,072
Dec 1899	26,770	8,756	8,311	1,2[illegible]5
Dec 1900	12,457	3,387	473	90
Dec 1901	39,797	13,198	5,425	276
Dec 1902	51,[illegible]03	12,979	6,528	..

We learn that the One Rupee Fund started in connection with the Aligarh College has exceeded the expectations of its founders. It was hoped that by means of the Fund a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum might be added to the revenues of the College but though the Fund has only been in operation for about six months, more than Rs. 10,000 has already been paid into the bank.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur paid an informal and friendly visit to the Imperial Cadet Corps lines a few days ago, having travelled up from Hardwar for the purpose. On leaving, His Highness expressed his desire to present the Hindu mess with a piece of plate in commemoration of his visit to the summer quarters of the Corps.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. More precious than Gold. Diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera are through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute case where the internal medicines cannot be retained the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk to insure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it where fruit or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In the days when advanced education for women was more of an aspiration than an actual fact, the epithet of Blue Stocking was applied to the young students, and the cynic showered satire upon them. 'Tis otherwise now, as the Governors of Dame Alice Owen's School have realised by experience, says "City Press." Formerly it was the custom to make a present to every former scholar on her marriage. Latterly, however, so few have remained for long in a state of single blessedness that the governors have had to forego this privilege, and abandon the marriage dowry. As a matter of justice, they should offer a consolation prize to those who do not become wives.

"Isaak Walton was an angler good, he lived in fifteen ninety three," begins a song sung in the thirties by anglers to the tune of "A Famous Man was Robin Hood," and in some old-world spots one can still hear the song sung. Here is the last verse of it, interesting to disciples of the piscatorial art:—

To some bleak Hall we'll wend our way,
Or rest beneath some hawthorn hedge,
To hear a merry milkmaid's lay,
Or in a cup each other pledge,
To tell a tale, some ballad sing,
To talk of sport in days gone by,
Sure these will true contentment bring,
Dispel each care, repress each sigh.
Isaak Walton was, etc.

In view of the French motor disasters, an article in the June number of "Pearson's Magazine," by Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson, on the dangers and the delights of motor-racing possesses additional interest. Of the dangers undergone in these races, the following incident is typical (says the writer). In the famous "Circuit des Ardennes" held in Belgium last year a driver was dashing along in a dust-storm so heavy that the tops of the avenue of pines that lined the road were his only guide. If he kept them to the right and left he held himself safe. But suddenly a hedge sprang out before him, there was a thunderous crashing in his ears, and he was flung a score of feet into the long grass of a meadow. When he had gathered his senses—he was not seriously hurt—he saw what had occurred. By some freaks of farmer or landowner, just at this spot the pine avenue ceased to follow the road, continuing instead over the meadows to a house in the distance. Watching the tops of the trees he had rushed into the hedge instead of swinging round a corner to the right!

The June "Pearson's" also contains a capital article on Camping, which should be welcome to the many thousands who are at their wits' end to devise a holiday which shall be both enjoyable and health-giving. There are many places on the Thames where campers-out are welcomed—as on Monkey Island, where you may hire a site for your tent for a season for a couple of guineas or so, and where there is a hotel to provide you with such food and etceteras as you may require. Here, as at many other riverside spots (says the writer) a party of five or six men may enjoy a season's camping out for from £10 to £15 so that camping is not only one of the most delightful and most refreshing holidays imaginable, but also one of the cheapest. The true camper does everything for himself, but it is not unusual for the luxurious and lazy to bring their servants with them to the river.

The scheme for placing a statue of Milton outside the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, within whose walls the great poet was buried, makes it interesting to consider the sources to which an artist can go for materials in order to portray the poet in stone. The following list is given in "T.P.'s Weekly":—A portrait of Milton as a child of ten, painted by Cornelius Jansen, a young Dutch painter resident in Blackfriars A portrait of Milton as a Cambridge student which, has disappeared, but which was engraved by Vertue in 1731 and 1756 and by other artists. A portrait engraved by Faithorne from a crayon drawing. This is the received portrait of Milton. A mezzotint portrait by J. Simon from an unknown original. A bust in Christ's College Cambridge, which it was left by John Disney, who, died in 1816. A miniature by Samuel Cooper, once in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and greatly prized by him. This purports to represent Milton at the age of 45 to 50. Professor Masson says it is a genuine Cooper, but not a portrait of Milton.

The desire for improvement which has prompted the War Office to alter the style of soldiers' hats, etc. has also been showing in the policy of the Siamese Admiralty, which has just adopted a new pattern of navy officer's sword, with a white fish-skin handle, worked up with gilt wire, a pickled blade, and a black gilt-mounted scabbard, and the side-arms are made to match, except that the scabbard is of black fish-skin. In both types the hilt is surmounted by an elephant's head (says the Birmingham Post but, whereas in the former the proboscis is truncated, in the latter it is looped into the mouth. Quite recently the Siamese navy were furnished with new patterns of P. and O. caps and waterproof capes of a modified British type.

The opinion of Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent specialist on brain disorders, that the racing motor has out-distanced the powers of the man who drives it is borne out by the fact that a new disease, called "motor intoxication" has been discovered by the savants of Paris. It is the temporary mental disorder of speeding automobilists. M. Hachet Souplet, at the last meeting of the Societe d'Hypnologie et de Psychologie spoke of the intoxicating effect of rapid motor locomotion. The mental and moral states of the driver becomes abnormal. He grows vindictive, furiously aggressive, and lets himself be carried away by the angry impulse of the moment. The high rate of speed works him up into the very same state of mind which makes the habitual drinker of alcohol regardless of consequences.

Since the Hon. George Wyndham has been so prominently before the public in connection with the Irish Land Bill much has been said of his literary successes. One of his latest efforts in this direction, says 'The Lady's Magazine' is a children's book called "The Ballad of Mr. Rock, which he wrote for the benefit of his own little boy. It is in verse, and tells of a company of rocks who gathered in the neighbour-hood of Clouds, Mr. Windham's family seat, and were fed by the charitable lady of the house. The story goes on:

All flew away. Ah, no, not all
For one bird had a heart
Responsive to a loving call
And could not so depart.
Old Mr. Rock loved well the wood
Where he was wont to nest,
Yet beat his heart in gratitude
Beneath his glossy breast.

How do artists get their ideas? Mr. S. F. Waller's subjects, says the Windsor Magazine, are generally suggested by accidents. A group of people in a village street, a strayed sheep, an empty house, some words of poetry, or a few bars of music—either one or other of these things have started a new line of thought, which has had its eventual result in a picture. One or two of Mr. Waller's works can be traced to a distinct, concrete origin. A picture entitled Contributions Thankfully Received, together with In the Good Old Times was the fulfilment of a long-settled purpose, due to the stories of a famous gang of Gloucestershire highwaymen which Mr. Walter had heard in his boyhood. The fact that they occurred in and about the village where his early years were spent impressed them with extraordinary clearness on the painter's mind.

Now that so many of the fair sex get more pleasure from the Badminton Library than from Jane Austen, it is interesting to compare the results of the sports held recently by the girls of the Valmer College, in the United States, with the performances of their male cousins at the public schools. As five records were broken the results may be taken as representing the American girl athlete at her best. At Valmer College the hundred yards race was won in 13 1-5sec., while at the public school meeting at Stamford Bridge last year—in which only a few schools took part—the time was 10 3-5sec. The Valmer long jump record was 14ft. 61-2 in., as against 19ft. 11in. at Stamford Bridge, the latter being some two feet below the public school record, while the 4ft. 2-1-4 in. high jump of the Valmer girl compares unfavourably with the 5ft. jump of the public school representative, which was itself but an indifferent performance.

An association, bearing the title of the Birmingham Tariff League, has been formed to support the fiscal policy enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain Thousands of manufacturers of the Midland counties of England have been enrolled as members. Viscount Hampden condemns the Preferential Tariff proposals as likely to ultimately cause grave risk and rupture in the relations between the Motherland and the Colonies. Mr. Grainger, Agent-General to South Australia, in a letter to the "Standard," affirms that the Colonies are asking Great Britain to make a beginning, however small, in the direction of giving preference to their products. It is possible, he argues, for her to show favour to Australian wines and teas grown in India and Ceylon.

A BILL AND A LETTER OF CREDIT.

INTERESTING TO BANKERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar considered at the High Court on Monday a reference from Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland, Political Resident at Aden, in appeal, in the case of the National Bank of India, Limited, plaintiffs and respondents, against Mesha Ahronee, defendant and appellant. Mr. Raikes with Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Co., appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Starling, with Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs, the National Bank of India.

It appeared that this action was instituted by the plaintiffs on a bill of exchange for £499-10-2 drawn by the defendant on the firm of Schmolze Reichmann and Co. of London, and payable at 90 days after sight. The bill was drawn in terms of a letter of credit issued by Schmolze Reichmann and Co., at the instance of T. Schmart and Co., of London to the defendant, and purchased by the Bank. It was accompanied by bills of lading and invoice for twenty-two bales of skins shipped per s.s. Turkestan to New York, and it was sent to the head office of the Bank at London. The bill was marked D. P. (i. e., documents against payment) meaning documents to be delivered against payment of the bill. The drawees refused to accept the bill as documents against payment, owing to the terms of the letter of credit being D. A. (i. e. documents against acceptance), and the plaintiffs subsequently altered the bill to "documents against acceptance" which was then accepted by the drawees on the bills of lading and invoice for the skins being delivered to them, and their action was confirmed by Mr. Brenchley, the agent of T. Schmart and Co. On the 13th February, 1901, the bill fell due, but the drawees refused payment (having failed in the meantime,) and the plaintiffs, after due notice to the defendant, instituted the suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 7,992-8, being the amount of the bill for £499-10-2 with interest and other charges incurred thereon, Captain R.S. Pottinger, First Assistant Resident and Judge at Aden, decreed the claim in favour of the Bank with costs, and the defendant appealed to the Resident on the following grounds among others, that the plaintiffs having purchased the bill D. P., ought not to have altered it to D. A., and parted with the shipping documents, without the express consent or order of the defendant, and that they having done so, absolved the defendant from any liability on the bill. The plaintiffs argued, among other matters, that they having purchased the bill under and in terms of the letter of credit which was the inducement to them to purchase the bill, they were justified in their action, and that the Lower Court erred in holding that the confirmation of Mr. Brenchley of the alteration on the bill did not bind the appellant. General Maitland was of opinion that the bill was drawn by the defendant under the letter of credit, and that it was purchased by the Bank, knowing that it had been so drawn. Further, the Bank were justified in making the bill to agree with the terms of the letter of credit under which it was drawn. It was the Bank who desired the alteration when negotiating the bill as D. P., and as the defendant had drawn the bill on the letter of credit, as appeared on the face of it, it was unnecessary to consult defendant before restoring the bill to these terms. The Bank's action did not discharge the defendant from his liability in respect of the bill, and the Resident, though not agreeing with the judgment of the lower court in some points, upheld the decree against the defendant-appellant with all costs.

POINTS FOR OPINION OF HIGH COURT.

The Resident, at the request of the appellant-defendant referred the following points for the opinion of the High Court:—1. Whether having regard to the fact that the plaintiffs knew when they purchased the bill in question what the terms of the letter of credit were, and with such knowledge and notwithstanding such terms, agreed to purchase the bill D. P. the plaintiffs were justified in altering the bill from D. P. to D. A. without the consent of the appellant, and in delivering the shipping documents before payment without the consent of the appellant? 2. Whether such alteration by the plaintiffs without the consent of the appellant, and such delivery of the shipping documents, without the consent of the appellant, discharges the appellant from all liability in respect of the bill? 3. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the appellant the amount of the bill unless and until the plaintiffs return to the appellant the shipping documents accompanying the bill or account for the same? 4. Whether it was open to the plaintiffs to set up the letter of credit against the express terms on which the bill was purchased by them, having regard to the circumstances under which the bill was purchased by them, and the terms on which it was purchased by them? 5. Were not the plaintiffs aware of the terms of the letter of credit when they purchased the bill in question? 6. Did not the plaintiffs purchase, and the appellant sell, the bill D. P. with full knowledge of and notwithstanding the terms of the letter of credit? 7. Did the appellant or any one authorised to act on his behalf in the matter consent to the bill being altered into D. A. from D. P. by the plaintiffs' London office and to the shipping documents being delivered against acceptance? 8. Did not the conduct of the head office of the plaintiffs in altering the bill and in delivering the shipping documents without payment cause to the appellant this entire loss of the security in the shape of shipping documents which the appellant gave to the respondents at the time of the sale of the bill of exchange in question?

HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's judgment, said: It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts which are set forth in the judgments of the Lower Courts. The first court, the Assistant Resident, found that both the defendant and the Bank arrived at the conclusion that the only safe course was for the bill to be negotiated as D. P. That was the contract between the parties; and the Assistant Resident further held that the Bank was at fault in not obtaining from defendant confirmation of the alteration, whereby the contract was changed in London into D. A. But he held that as the bill had been negotiated under the letter of credit, this omission on the part of the Bank did not prevent them from recovering the full amount. The Resident came to the same conclusion, but by a diffident way. The Resident held that the defendant sold the bill as D. A., and that the defence that it was sold by him as D. P. was an "after thought," therefore it was unnecessary to obtain his confirmation of the action of the Bank in London in changing D. P. to D. A. It is impossible to reconcile this finding with parts of the Resident's judgment in which he quoted, apparently with approval, the deposition of Mr. Brenchley that the manager of the Bank at Aden explained to defendant that the bill was drawn D. P. and not D. A. The Resident held that it was an arrangement between the Bank and Mr. Brenchley and not between the Bank and defendant. But Mr. Brenchley was not a party to the contract, and it is obvious that he was not defendant's agent nor could he bind the defendant. Besides to hold as the Resident did, that defendant did not sell the bill as D. P. is to go directly contrary to the written argument of the Bank (see page 140 of the paper book) that defendant did sell the bill as D. P. Thus the common intention of the parties was that the bill should be treated as D. P., and the alteration made in London, without the consent and confirmation of the defendant, makes it impossible for the Bank to recover. It is idle to say that, if defendant has to pay the amount decreed by the lower courts, he has suffered no loss. He has lost the value of his skins. It is equally impossible to say that, because the Bank bought the bill on the strength of the letter of credit on which the amount of the bill was endorsed, therefore they were justified in London in altering the D. P. into D. A. No doubt the letter of credit was the inducement to the Bank to buy the bill. But they said in effect "We know that the letter of credit contemplates bills D. A., but it is not safe for us to buy except D. P. We will take our risk of the drawees refusing to accept the bills D. P. But our contract with defendants is that the bills of lading shall not be handed over till payment is made." Before us, Mr. Starling's argument has been two-fold. First he said that the Resident did not accept defendant's version of the contract. The answer to that is that it is quite enough to take Mr. Brenchley's version. This and the fact that defendant, when called upon by the Bank to pay the amount of the bill at once (on the very next day) made the defence which he made in court, shows that the defendant's version cannot be "an after thought" Next the learned counsel said that there were two distinct contracts, one as evidenced by the bill which was in its inception and according to the letter of credit D.A., and the other as regards the hypothecation of the bills of lading. The Bank could recover on the former; defendants might sue the Bank for breach of the other, but the measure of damages on some hypothesis in regard to which we were unable to follow the learned counsel, would be such that the claim for damages could not be considered in this case. The answer to such an argument is that it is a totally different case from that which has throughout been put forward by the Bank, and defendant has never had an opportunity of meeting it. Besides, the contract, as shown by the evidence, was one, and on that contract plaintiffs cannot recover from the defendant. Our opinion, therefore, is that the Assistant Resident should have rejected the claim with all costs, and that in appeal, the Resident should have done the same. A copy of this our judgment will be transmitted to the Resident (section 2, Act 2 of 1864) all costs to include the costs of this reference.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THIS is the time of year when everybody has just begun to think out seriously the vacation he is going to give his family and himself when July or August comes. Nothing among our habits is so healthy as this annual outing; it will be a sorry day for us if it should ever be abandoned or even curtailed.

I venture, as one who has tried a vacation in many different forms, to make a few suggestions to those who are contemplating this difficult problem. In the first place, I don't think the sentiment that a vacation in summer should be taken by everybody at the seaside is altogether sound. For myself there is nothing I love like the seashore. Brought up by the sea in childhood, my thoughts and affections turn to it constantly; to be by the sea is to me to re-live some of my youth with all its hopes, illusions, and golden promises. But I am, I believe, one of many who find that the sea no longer agrees with them. I have only to go down to some seaside place to come back so horribly depressed as to require several days of good hard work to get over a vacation. For a long time I really could not make out what was the matter with me, and looked for the cause of my depression in all kinds of direction. I ultimately discovered that it was the sea; and though I cannot keep away from the seaside, I do not go there now with the same hope of thorough recuperation with which I once started for it.

If anybody find the same results as I have described from a trip to the seaside, it is worth their while considering whether they should not try mountain air instead. For many people, mountain air, I am sure, is the best of all restoratives. But here, again, one must distinguish. There is mountain air and mountain air. Any person who has any weakness of the action of the heart, or who has uncertain sleep, is, in my opinion, unwise to go to those tremendous heights in Switzerland, where so many of our countrymen and countrywomen will find themselves in a few weeks from now. There is no country in Europe which is, to me at least, comparable for a vacation with Switzerland. As soon as the vacation days come round, I am seized, as so many thousands of other people are, with a nostalgia for Switzerland almost as strong as though I were a native-born Swiss. But all the same I have never gone to any of those tremendous heights without having very broken sleep. Once I spent a few weeks on the Riffel Alp. You can imagine how beautiful the scene from the hotel there is from the one fact that from my window I looked and saw the Matterhorn from base to top as though it were just outside the lashes. But then alas, I saw the Matterhorn at almost every hour, from two o'clock in the morning onwards to five or six. There was something sublime, uplifting, almost intoxicating, in the gradual transformation of that huge mountain changing from the cold severity of two o'clock to the golden splendour of the sunrise; but no spectacle is really delightful which is seen by sleepless eyes in the dark and spectre-laden watches of the night. At St. Moritz I felt something of the same trouble. I woke regularly at two o'clock, and remained awake till four or five in the morning. It is true that the air in these regions is so wondrous that even after such a night one rises comparatively fresh; but still, one doesn't go on vacation to find, but to escape, insomnia.

There are many places in Switzerland where the height is not so tremendous, but one need not go far from home at all to find plenty of regions where you get wonderfully bracing high air. I don't know the Highlands of Scotland and can't speak of them. But I have often been to Malvern, and I can speak of its air as perfectly marvellous in its power of recuperating tired nerves. I can best illustrate my feelings about Malvern when I say that the great hill there is roughly divided into three sections. When first you arrive in Malvern with your fagged body, you feel inclined to blaspheme on your first ascent of the first third of the hill. The second begins somehow or other to get more tolerable; by the time you are beginning the ascent of the third section, you feel inclined to skip like a goat.

Harrogate has also wondrous air. Don't be under the delusion that you should not come to Harrogate unless you take the waters. I believe some people would be all the better for not taking the waters at all; they are powerful, and should only be tried by those who have been advised by a doctor that they want them. But the air of Harrogate is splendid—fresh, invigorating, with the breath of two seas within it. Even in winter, and with snow on the ground, I have found Harrogate delightful. The county of Derby is one which I earnestly recommend to those who want high air and beautiful scenery in their own country. I often think that Derbyshire is not sufficiently known and appreciated. I know no more beautiful region. It has a series of lovely towns, chief among which, of course, I put the Matlocks and Buxton, I once spent a very enjoyable fortnight at Smedley's Hydropathic Institute in Matlock Bridge. I can recommend it to those who want hydropathic treatment, Buxton, with its splendid high air, is also very invigorating. To golfers, the town ought to be especially attractive; there are wonderful golf links 1,100 feet above the level of the sea, with a keen air that brings health in its every breath.

As to seaside places in England, if you are resolved to go to the seaside, my heart always leans to the Isle of Thanet—that wonderful region with the mixture of the rich vegetation of the inlands and the breezes of the ocean, where the rich cornfields seem to rush down to the very sea—there is nothing like it in the world to me for a seaside spot. Herne Bay was once my home for a summer; it has grown tremendously since that time. I hope I have helped a little towards its prosperity. It is a very charming place. Westgate is delightful always, and, if you go up to Cliftonville, Margate is very attractive. Recently I have been caught by the charms of Clacton-on-Sea. Don't mind the absurd things people say about it. You are told that nobody goes there but East-end trippers. The East-end trippers do go there, but they won't worry you if you don't worry about them. Besides, why should any normal healthy being dread crowds? Nothing is so perfectly restful to my eyes and my nerves as to gaze on tens of thousands of people, if only I don't know anyone among them. The peace that comes to me, locked up in my own thoughts and speculations, is the peace that passeth all understanding. It is almost like the dream of an opium-eater.

Clacton has perhaps the best climate in England. It faces due south; it gets all the sunshine there is going—it claims, indeed, to have the biggest sun supply in winter of any town in these islands. There is a nice little golf course—only nine holes, but plenty of sport in them. There are several excellent hotels, among which I may especially mention that of my friend Mr. Grant—the Grand Hotel. Here you find electric lights, beautifully-furnished rooms; in short, as good a hotel as in any town in England. Close to Clacton is another charming little seaside town, Frinton-on-Sea. Frinton is really a golf town; it lives on golf, for golf, by golf. It has been laid out and largely belongs to one great capitalist, a Mr. Cooper, I believe, who made one fortune in sheep dip, and is making another in this charming town. The houses are all like Swiss chalets, and are laid out with a regularity and cosiness and neatness that give quite an exotic and artistic air to the whole place. The golf links, however, are the great attraction of Frinton. They are among the best links of the kingdom, with plenty of hazard, with good long holes, with elastic grass; in short, with everything that can recommend a golf course. They have a fine club there numbering nearly 350 members and, I am told, they are going to build a big and expensive club house. I found the members very hospitable and genial.

If you want to take waters, you ought to consult a thoroughly good doctor before you start out, and he ought also to be a doctor who has given special attention to waters. I have twice or three times gone to waters which did me distinct harm, and all because the doctor whom I consulted did not know a thing about these waters. The first thing you have to find out when you contemplate taking waters is the special form of indigestion from which you suffer, for indigestion is a Protean thing, and can take any of a score of shapes. The waters which are excellent for inactive livers are often quite bad for mere dyspepsia,—the indigestion that comes from some defect in the gastric juices of the stomach, properly so called.

WE are informed that the Police Commission, in the course of their report, which is now being prepared for publication, discuss in considerable detail the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions, and adduce strong arguments to show that the proposed separation would not be at all desirable in the interest of police and magisterial efficiency. On the other hand, the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who was a member of the Commission, has penned a strong note of dissent on this subject.

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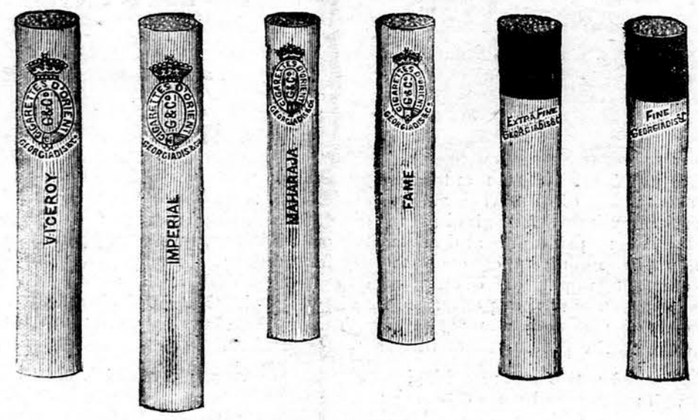
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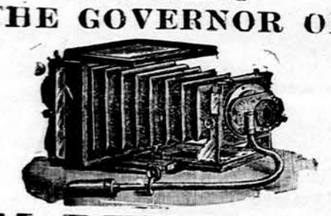
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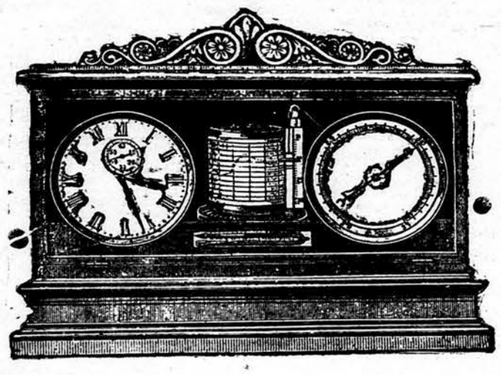
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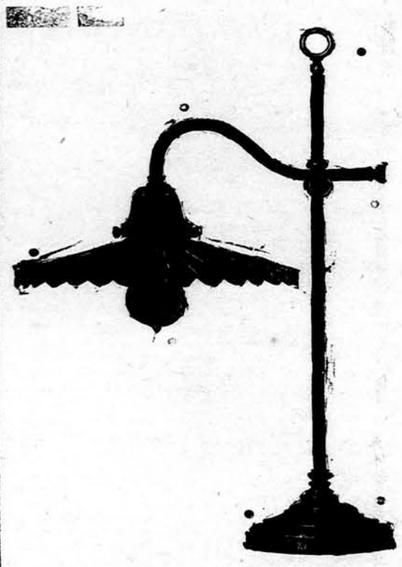
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